WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP.

Protects from FEVERS, MEASLES, SMALL-POX, &c.

A Luxury for THE BATH. Invaluable for THE NURSERY.

Promotes the Healthy Action of THE SKIN.

Refuse other Tar Soaps.

"The only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal.
"Most effective in skin diseases."—Lancet.

Tablets, 6d. and 1s. Sold Everywhere.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

USE

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA

Sir "A. Cameron, M.D., says—"I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well."

To secure this article ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

No. 7817.—Vol. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
(Augustus Harris, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8, ROMEO AND JULIET. Messrs. Barton McGuckin, F. H. Celli, John Child, and Abramoff; Misses Kate Drew and Zélie de Lussan.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), MIGNON. Messrs. John Child, F. H. Celli, W. Esmond, Campbell, and J. Beale; Misses Amanda Fabris, Lucille Saunders, and Fanny Moody.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock punctually, a new play, in five acts, A VILLAGE PRIEST, by Sydney Grundy. Mr. Tree, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Allan; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Norreys, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Brooke, and Mrs. Tree. Box-office open 10 till 5, where seats from 2s. may be booked. Pit circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Full orchestra.
MATINEE of A VILLAGE PRIEST, SATURDAY NEXT, April 12, at 2.15.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.
MATINEE of THE DEAD HEART NEXT SATURDAY MORNING, and Saturday Mornings, 19th and 26th April, at Two o'clock.
THE BELLS NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, and Saturday Evenings, 19th and 26th April, at 8.50. Matthias (his original part), Mr. Hen y Irving.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Atherley, F. Emery, and Wm. Farren. Mesdames E. Price, F. Miller, F. Frances, E. Leyshon and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS." Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry: Manageress, Miss Grahame.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.30, FOR CHILI'S SAKE. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton; Oscar Adye, J. Elly, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 3, and TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUNGALOW, by Frederick Hoenbe. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 2.30 and 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open at 2 and 7.45. Messrs. C. Groves, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, A. Roseby, J. Aylmer and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, Irene Vanbrugh, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA (55th Time) at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne: Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of MISS TOMBOY SATURDAY NEXT, April 12, WEDNESDAY, April 16, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Burnleigh, Shinkfield.
N.B.—HAMLET NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 8.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti: Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. S. Calhearn, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mrs. Forbes Robertson, Mr. H. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
(Messrs. Wyndham and Lart, Lessees and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, DICK VENABLES. Mr. Willard. Messrs. Alfred Bishop, E. W. Garden, Elwood, H. Cane, Henry V. Osmond, Royston Keith, E. W. Thomas, Harting; Mrs. Canninge. Miss Annie Rose, Miss Annie Hill, and Miss Lingard. Doors open 7.40. MATINEES.—THE MIDDLEMAN, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.15. DICK VENABLES, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.15. Box Office open daily from 10 to 5. Telephone No. 3,698. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, R. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Ewell, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Arthur Rousbourne. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. At 7.30, THE SENTRY. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Maud Holland, E. Irving, A. Newton, E. Briant, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Marsh G. Mudie, J. Le Hay, Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8 p.m., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchard, &c.; and Mesdames C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldsmy, Robertson, Lovell, Alma Stanley, and Miss Baker; followed by the new Comic Operetta, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, by F. C. Burnand and R. A. Nicholson. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of APRIL SHOWERS. Telephone, 5,724.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Mr. George Alexander.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Gratian, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Rodney, Carlotta Addison, Ivor Lewis, Alma Stanley, and Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Millies. Vergé, Saracco, Marie, Thorgate, Rolfey, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE. Marvello's Bearhounds and the Dog "Ragi," Carlotta Leclercq, Ivanoff, Nellie Wilson, Tom Lloyd, Boy, in their Novel, Musical, and Acrobatic Act; Walter Andrews; the Wartenburg troupe; G. W. Kenway, mimic; Walter Munro, Senior; the Albert and Edmonds Troupe in a Novel Comical Absurdity; and many others. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 6d. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30; SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 2.30.

MR. MATTHEWS AND THE GALLOWS.

THE life of Richard Davies was not the only thing which went out on the gallows yesterday. In hanging one of the two culprits in this case, Mr. Matthews put the fatal noose round two things which for good or evil have hitherto been among the most cherished of English institutions. One is the institution of capital punishment; the other is the procedure, as it at present stands, of criminal justice. The prevalent view amongst the political friends of Mr. Matthews is that he has acted in this case out of sheer cowardice and indecision. He has wanted, say the Tory papers, to stand well with both sides: with the "humane" people, whom he has consulted in letting one culprit off; and with the severe people, whom he has consulted in hanging the other. For our part, we are tempted to adopt what is possibly a more charitable theory; or if not to adopt it, at any rate to throw it out for consideration. May not Mr. Matthews's illogical decision have been the outcome of a deep design to sap the institution of capital punishment, and to rid the office of Home Secretary for the future of its least enviable duty? What we may at any rate say without fear of contradiction is, that if Mr. Matthews had any such design, he could not have taken any course better calculated to promote it.

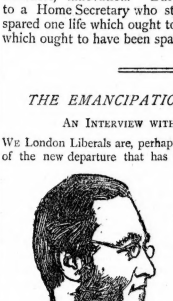
As for the blow which the hanging of Richard Davies has given to the principle of hanging, Mr. Matthews has ingeniously contrived to deliver the blow from both sides at once. He has strengthened the objections of those who were already opposed to capital punishment on humanitarian principles; and he has shaken the faith even of those who support it most warmly as an essential element of "law and order." The former point has been so patent in all the correspondence on the subject that we need not stay to labour it here. We need only say that the execution of yesterday has shocked and disgusted many men and women who ordinarily view the erection of the scaffold with callous indifference. But Mr. Matthews has done more for the abolitionists than that. Capital punishment is, indeed, an institution too firmly planted in this country for any one scandal to uproot it. The old and barbarous notion of punishment as a system of "an eye for an eye" is still very prevalent. One may see it still in most of the newspapers, often in the House of Commons and always in the House of Lords. Lord Bramwell and Mr. *Punch* and the *Times* will not lightly give up the gallows any more than they will give up the birch. And there are thousands of others to whom both institutions are, and will, no doubt, long remain, a source of indescribable comfort. The gallows will die as hard as hell-fire. Nevertheless this Crewe case cannot fail to shake the faith of some of the more reasonable believers in capital punishment. Hell would soon lose its "comfort to so many poor thousands" if it were seen that only one of every two damned were consigned to it. And so with the gallows. There is great force in the argument for capital punishment which is based on its peculiarly deterrent force, so long as the punishment is surely, regularly, and certainly inflicted. But if the worst of crimes are to be visited with the most uncertain of punishments, the case is altogether altered. The gallows cannot long survive if it is to be dependent on a process of tossing up, as it were, and splitting the difference carried on by a wobbling Home Secretary.

But, in the meantime, while the advocates of Capital Punishment are re-examining the foundation of their faith, British juries are likely to take the law into their own hands. Hitherto the separation of questions of fact from questions of punishment has been an integral part of the British system of criminal justice. It is in many ways a most valuable principle; and hitherto it has survived, owing to a certain wisdom in not pushing it to excess. Juries have made recommendations which, though carrying no binding force, have, as a general rule, been acted upon by the Executive. The judicial integrity of juries has thus been preserved intact. An English jury can always be trusted to abide by its oath, and to "give a true verdict according to the evidence." What Mr. Matthews has done by his illogical defiance of public opinion in the Crewe case is to undermine the sanctity of the juror's oath. Wherever two or three persons were gathered together yesterday, Mr. Matthews's cowardly compromise was denounced. "Why, he's let off the wrong one," was what the man on the omnibus was everywhere saying. The man on the omnibus is the British juror; and for the future he is likely to take steps to prevent such ludicrous blunders. We have seen the process already in Ireland. The Irish Executive defied and despised Irish juries. The juries promptly retaliated by taking the law into their own hands, and delivering untrue verdicts. This is the process which Mr. Matthews has done his best to set going in this country. If recommendations to mercy are to be halved in the ludicrous fashion adopted in the Crewe case, juries will simply not convict. It will be a great, and by no means an altogether desirable, innovation. But it would be a legitimate retort to a Home Secretary who stands self-condemned of having either spared one life which ought to have been sacrificed or sacrificed one which ought to have been spared.

THE EMANCIPATION OF VILLAGE VOTERS.

An Interview with Sir Walter Foster, M.P.

We London Liberals are, perhaps, hardly yet alive to the full importance of the new departure that has been taken in the establishment of the County Electors' Defence Association. In the villages its mere establishment is news of glad tidings, sending a gleam of light into dark places and a ray of hope into the counsels of despair. By the Liberal leaders in every shire it is welcomed with prophetic instinct as apowerful combination which will effectually overthrow the terrorism and thraldom that are stifling the political life of the common people. The Association is almost ready to begin operations, Mr. Gattie, a gentleman who, formerly editor of a Dorsetshire newspaper, is well learned in the ways of rural intimidation, having just taken up his post of secretary. As to the beneficial object and the urgent necessity of the Association there cannot be two opinions, but it was of interest to learn the *modus operandi* by which this object and this necessity are to be met, from the lips of Sir Walter Foster at the office in Parliament-street.



Sir Walter Foster, M.P.
(From a Photograph by Russell and Son.)

Organized Protection versus Organized Intimidation.

"For some time past," said Sir Walter in explaining the origin of the Association, "we have seen the growth of intimidation in villages and rural districts, and recent by-elections in the counties have brought it very forcibly home to us. In 1885 the Tory party were not prepared for the effect of the labourer's vote. There was no time for them to take stock of the situation to prepare their tactics, and they relied upon the traditional servility of the labourers. Consequently the elections in the counties, which, as you know, gave us our majority, came as a great surprise. In 1886 the labourers themselves were taken by surprise; they could not understand why there was another election in so short a time, and many of them stayed away from the poll. Since then there has been a re-awakening among them, and the landlords and squires and farmers have brought into play all their powers. It was only a short time ago in Warwickshire, at a meeting on the village green, that a working man got up and said the last time he made a Radical speech 'he got thirteen weeks for it.' We all wondered what he meant. He explained that he lost his place, and for thirteen weeks was out of employment. 'I did not care for that,' he went on to say, 'because having an allotment I had got a sack of flour in my cottage. Now I have got two sacks, so I can hold out for twenty-six weeks.' Since then, however, I am afraid the poor fellow has been quite ruined by his persecutors. Well, the Corrupt Practices Act has been found practically useless in the matter. Several prosecutions were instituted, but it is almost impossible to get such evidence that the local magistrates *cannot possibly* refuse to convict. No; since the Primrose League has organized the intimidation of the voter we must organize for his defence."

Punishing the Delinquents.

"To a large extent," continued Sir Walter Foster, "we shall rely on the deterring effect of exposure. The guilty people are always of good social position, and if their misdeeds were published abroad they would suffer loss

ART NOTES.

The "Artists' Benevolent" Dinner.

The chair at the annual banquet of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will, it is decided, be taken by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The right honourable gentleman, who, in spite of the business of his early life, has a good deal of feeling for art, appears to be seriously interested in advancing its interests. He will also, it will be remembered, be the chairman of the reception committee at this year's Art Congress in Birmingham.

General Boulanger and Mr. Hubert Vos.

Mr. Vos has proceeded to Jersey for the purpose of executing a portrait of General Boulanger. A few years since, some of the best of our Academicians, including Sir Everett Millais and Mr. G. F. Watts, were producing portraits for our exhibition walls of the Jersey Lily; is the turn of the Jersey Exile coming now?

The Next Academician.

The retirement of Mr. Frith, R.A., means, of course, a vacancy for the promotion of an Associate. Who will that Associate be? If the successful candidate for beatification be not drawn from the ranks of the architects—and there is no reason why he should be—the answer should not be difficult. It is not, indeed, "the turn" either of an architect or a sculptor; the full academical rank already has its complement in respect to the less popular arts. Taking into consideration popularity, talent, and, above all—for that is of primary importance—the time of waiting, Professor Herkomer is the one man possible. One or two others have waited longer, but their chances are not as good. This is the only vacancy to be filled, the death of Mr. Barlow, an "Academician engraver," having no effect on the number of regular Academicians.

The Art Harvest in France and England.

It is a curious fact that, although France can boast so many more artists than we can, the number submitted to the selecting committee of the Salon is but two-thirds of those that pay a flying visit to the Council at Burlington House. This year we may estimate the number sent to Piccadilly at 12,000, against 11,000 last year. At the Salon the number is 7,685, against 7,702 last year—the decrease of 17 being all that M. Meissonier's society can boast of the deterrent effect of their action! Perhaps the secret of it is that the French incompetent amateur possesses a little of the virtue of modesty.

"Art, the Language of all the World!"

A Parisian paper, *Le Journal des Arts*, announces that "Mr. Tate, of Streathon, has offered to the National Gallery pictures by Millois, Alma, Tadema, Linnelles, Walterhouse, and Brumbey"! It is quite refreshing to read original art news like that. It adds that "the *Archæum* announces the opening of the Society of British Artists' Exhibition at the Continental Gallery!"

Statues to Gallait and Millet.

It has been decided that the eminent Belgian painter, Louis Gallait, who died nearly a couple of years ago, is to have a statue in Tournai, his birthplace, and M. Chartier, his compatriot and a winner of a *grand prix* at Paris, has received the commission to execute it. M. Chapu is progressing with a similar monument of Millet, which is to be erected at Cherbourg at the beginning of next year.

Free Art Lectures in the East-end.

To-morrow Mr. Cobden Sanderson lectures on "Bookbinding" at the Guild and School of Handicraft, in Commercial-street, and he will be followed by Mr. Richmond, A.R.A., on the 17th, with "Gesso;" Mr. Stirling Lee, on the 24th, with "A Talk on Sculpture;" and Mr. Warren, on May 1, with "Parlour Architecture." The course of instruction at the evening classes at this excellent institution includes carpentry, decoration, clay modelling, wood carving, and repoussé work, as well as a Ruskin reading class.

An Interesting Series of Portraits

Mr. Lehmann will continue at the New Gallery the interesting series of chalk and pencil portraits he began to show last year from his bulky portfolios. Among others there will be the likenesses of Sir Frederick Leighton, Cardinal Manning, Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, and the great German painter Cornelius.

The Sum of Mr. Herbert's Labours.

As a good many vague statements have appeared in respect to the number of works painted by the late Mr. Herbert, we may state that he first began exhibiting in the year 1830, and from that time to the day of his death he contributed 102 pictures to the Royal Academy. In addition to his exhibits in his Alma Mater, he sent thirty-six canvases to the British Institution when that establishment stood in pretty much the same relation to the Academy as the Grosvenor Gallery has done in more recent times.

of respect. The railway companies, you know, advertise convictions for riding without a ticket, &c., at the station, and such publicity is greatly disliked by the offenders. We hope to have an agent in every village—there is a Dissenting minister in almost every village, and in most cases he would doubtless be willing and able to act. It would be the duty of this agent to watch any case of boycotting or intimidation that may occur, and report the fullest particulars to the central office. The secretary, a member of the committee, or an M.P., would then go down and investigate the case and advise what action should be taken. In exposing the offender, we should have the case placarded on the walls, described in advertisements, and so generally made known that public opinion should be brought forcibly to bear. We may run some risk of a libel action, but a libel action would do no harm. It would serve our purpose in regard to publicity, and it would be most valuable if under the cross-examination of our counsel, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Lockwood, or Mr. Asquith, the witnesses made a complete revelation of the iniquitous proceedings which occur in rural England. I feel that if public opinion were once aroused it would restrain many who now threaten or cajole their dependents without compunction."

"But would not the moral sense of the intimidators be in most cases dead to any feeling of shame?"—"Oh, I do not think so hardly of them as that," replied Sir Walter, smiling. "In some instances they may not be fully conscious of the criminality of their deeds. In the more flagrant cases, of course, we shall not hesitate to put the Corrupt Practices Act into operation, and try to obtain the imprisonment of offenders."

PROTECTING THE VICTIMS.

Having shown how the Association intended to expose the delinquents, Sir Walter Foster spoke of the protection it would give to their victims. "At the present time," he remarked, "the small shopkeepers and the labourers of a village may be absolutely at the mercy of two or three persons. If their political opinions give offence they may lose their wages, their homes, their little all. It is as if middle-class people were threatened with the loss of their house, their furniture, their pictures, and their carriage as the consequence of a vote. The people may perhaps be got to believe that the ballot is secret, and it would be part of the business of the Association to impress this truth upon them. But if a labourer loses his place because he is alleged to have voted Liberal, the most solemn assurances of the secrecy of the ballot will not suffice to prevent that fact having the intended effect upon others. To meet the intimidators on equal terms we must give the poor voters a sense of security. If a labourer loses his wages because of his politics we must be able to make them good until he finds another place. If the boycott is so complete that he cannot do this we must be able to send him elsewhere—to Lord Ripon's estate in Yorkshire, to Mr. Fell's, the contractor, in Warwickshire, for instance; we must find him employment of some sort under some Liberal farmer or landlord. And the same with the shopkeeper. If he is persecuted in one village we must be able to set him up in business in another. I may say that if an instance of boycotting or intimidation should occur on the part of a Liberal landlord or a Liberal farmer, I should be as ready to act in the same way as if a Tory were concerned. We want to get absolute freedom for the poorer voters, so that they can vote fearlessly according to their own conscience."

WORK AT ELECTIONS.

"I suppose the Association will concentrate attention upon by-elections?"—"It is hoped to form a special corps for work at elections. They will have to be carefully chosen for their qualifications—men of courage and experience. Some will be volunteers, others may be paid, and should it be thought advisable professional detectives may even be employed. They will take no part in the elections beyond carefully watching any persons likely to exercise an illegitimate influence upon the voters. I remember during the by-election in the Ilkeston division an old man from Chester rendered me signal service in this way. There was a certain gentleman whose intimidation we much feared, so I told the visitor from Chester—a fine, stalwart man—to watch his movements. He gave the gentleman fair warning, with the result that the electors on the property were not asked a single question in regard to their votes. As you know, intimidation has been rampant at several of the recent elections, but it is almost impossible for those who are in the turmoil of the fight to take effective action. Our intervention at one or two by-elections must have a salutary effect upon the General Election, for if we are successful in our efforts the offenders will not venture to repeat their tactics. In fact, more will be accomplished by indirect influence than by direct action. In future every intimidator will work knowing that an enemy is at his heels; the power of the Association will be hanging over him as it were like a sword of Damocles ready to fall upon him at any moment. Every Primrose dame will go about canvassing, knowing that if she oversteps the mark unpleasant consequences will follow. Nor do we intend to confine our attention to parliamentary elections. At the County Council elections a good deal of illegal pressure was used, and we shall do all we can to prevent this in the future." Sir Walter Foster then referred to some of the letters already being received from victims of the tyranny which the Association has to put down. One letter, the phraseology of which was the proof of its genuineness, illustrated the oppressive uses to which the letting of allotments is put. Since 1886 a Dorsetshire landowner had offered two batches of allotments, but as the penalty of his Radicalism the application of the writer of the letter—a small shopkeeper—had twice been refused.

THE VIRTUE OF INDEPENDENCE.

As Sir Walter Foster did not fail to remind me, the work of the Association has its moral as well as political aspect. "It is not right," he declared, "that in order that the secret of the ballot should be kept a man should have to tell a lie. It is demoralizing that people should have to go to the poll under false colours; riding in the carriages of the blues and voting for the yellows. I remember the story of a labourer who, when asked by his master how he had voted, replied that he did not quite know. When a paper was given him in the polling booth he shut his eyes before putting his mark. Well, that man, of course, took good care before closing his eyes that his cross should go before the right name. It was a subterfuge such as no one should have to resort to. The ballot is secret, of course, and if a man is persecuted on account of his vote, it may be said, he must have talked. But why should he have to conceal his opinions? We want to make the poorer voters so independent that the exercise of their rights as citizens shall involve no fear of the consequences and no loss of self-respect."

"Your hardest work will be in the southern counties?"—"Yes, where the old habits of class dependence linger longest. But there is also intimidation to be fought in some of the mining districts, and it may be found expedient to extend operations to Scotland. Anyhow, we shall have an income of £2,000 a year for three years, and in that time I believe the back of the tyranny will be broken."

"In that case," I remarked, "never will £6,000 have been better spent"

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have to congratulate you on having produced the very best critique that has yet appeared on the latest Tory effort at legislating for Ireland. As a tenant farmer who has been through the land war with all the Irish leaders for the past thirty years, I endorse every word you say as to how the Tory Purchase Bill should be attacked. Landlordism in Ireland is practically dead, and no sane man should ever wish it to be revived again. Rents are now fixed in Ireland not by private individuals, but by public courts, and the proposed Land Department would be nothing more nor less for the next century but a rent-collecting machine. We want no landlords, new or old; we want the fair economic value of the land ascertained by impartial tribunals, giving the improvements to the tenants who made, inherited, or bought them. We want the present Land Courts superseded by Courts of Arbitration, composed of representatives of landlords and tenants practically acquainted with the local circumstances of each district, to make an impartial ruling on the rent question. Let the Government collect this rent and deal it out in the best way it can to the old landlords, but we want no new landlords in Ireland. The most pressing item in the Irish land programme at present is to bring all the tenants who have been from one cause or another left outside all the Land Bills under the rent-revising machinery.—Yours very truly,

A. J. KETTLE.

Mill View, Malahide, co. Dublin, Ireland.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone is never so dangerous as when he is smiling. This maxim of parliamentary weather-wisdom was forgotten by those eager Liberals who chafed at the air of bland benevolence which their leader assumed upon the introduction of Mr. Balfour's bill. That is only a fortnight ago, and already Mr. Gladstone has announced that the bill is "in a somewhat fishy condition," and contains some "awkward, stiff, and indigestible" morsels. So that Mr. Gladstone, it is clear, has no more intention of swallowing it than has Lord Randolph Churchill.

Mr. Raikes is to be congratulated on the courage with which he has told the Carnarvon Tories what is expected of them. Speaking at "a great Unionist demonstration" last night, he said:—

The electors had a really good candidate, a good cause, and a good majority at the last election. Since that election public events had demonstrated the soundness of the opinions they then expressed, and he trusted they would have the good sense not to fall short of the standard which they attained in 1886, but that they would crown it on Thursday by a much larger majority for their friend, neighbour, and excellent candidate.

This is a very fair statement of the issue. Carnarvon is a crucial case. It is one of the seats which the Liberals held in 1885 but lost in 1886. If the Conservatives can do again "as in 1886," it will be a great and a significant victory. But anything short of that will be a confirmation of the predominant law which tells us that the country is steadily reverting to "as in 1885."

Vienna now has its Trafalgar-square as well as London. We are, indeed, very far from suggesting that the Trafalgar-square crowds of 1887 were at all like those which demonstrated on the Schmelz at Vienna yesterday; for the latter appear to have contained elements of deliberate disorder, which in the case of Trafalgar-square existed only in the imagination of the authorities. But in both cases the origin of disturbance seems to have been the same. Possibly the meeting at Vienna might have ended in riot in any event; but what is certain is that there, as in Trafalgar-square, what began the riot was the provocation of the police.

The Russian students, or some nine of them who come forward as spokesmen, plead their case in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* deprecating adverse criticism. That they are at a university in order to study and not to riot is true, they admit; but they have also "to wash away the blot of servitude." Born outside the ranks of the bureaucracy and nobility, the students as a class would be condemned to "the lot of Canaan," with no careers open to them, did they not obtain the practical manumission of a licentiate's diploma. But how is this to be obtained? Not, they complain, by straightforward study and attainments. The Government gerrymanders the examinations, which are no longer conducted by the university professors, but by a Government Commission. To facilitate gerrymandering, the programme laid down is made so encyclopædic that it would stagger Pic de la Mirandole himself; and while advantage is taken of this to "plough" students who have shown independence, the Government retains the right to dispense with scientific attainments in the case of those whose conduct has been "exemplary." There is something pathetic in the declaration of the students that their patriotism is intenser than that of happier Western nations, "just as the love of a mother for a sickly, deformed, and miserable child is stronger than the tenderness she feels for offspring in the enjoyment of robust health."

The returns of the foreign population in France which have just been issued confirm the lessons of the last two censuses in that country. In the last ten years the population of France has increased by about a million, but it now appears that two-thirds of this total came from abroad. In ten years France has only increased its population by 250,000, and immigration is increasing more rapidly than the birth rate. If nothing occurs to check these tendencies the population of France will before long become stagnant, and the French race will in time disappear before an amalgam of English, Germans, Flemings, Italians, and Spaniards.

Is irregularity of work and wages an increasing or a decreasing factor in our economic system? Optimists of the Giffen school maintain of course that it is decreasing, but they have never, so far as we are aware, produced any positive evidence in support of their view. On the other hand, Mr. Murray Macdonald, in the course of a thoughtful contribution to the current *Nineteenth Century*, produces some interesting figures which certainly make against Mr. Giffen. Grouping the staple industries together, as comprising agriculture, the textile fabrics, the transport service, and the making of machinery, Mr. Macdonald finds that the number of persons engaged in these industries rose from 5,061,050 in 1851 to 5,213,518 in 1881, an increase of 152,468 only. But the increase in the population during the same period was nearly nine millions. What, then, has become of them? Mr. Macdonald concludes, and there is much probability on his side, that they have gone to swell "the camp followers of the great army of industry." In other words, that the residuum—the floating mass of irregular workers—so far from diminishing, is an enormously increasing quantity.

This conclusion is well worth careful scrutiny by experts such as Mr. Giffen, for if it cannot be refuted its effect on practical politics must be very great. The evils of irregular work and irregular wages are too patent and too generally recognized to need demonstration. But they are also so grave as to need correction. The obvious way to enlarge the area of regular employment is to reduce the hours of labour. To expect combinations of the workers themselves to enforce such reduction is in this case absurd. Mr. Macdonald's argument inevitably tends, therefore, to support the growing movement for an eight-hours day, enforced—in certain State-granted monopolies—by the State itself.

Prince Bismarck's resignation, as we said at the time, is Lord Salisbury's opportunity. The Prince has left a vacant gap not only in Germany, but in Europe, where he was confessedly the leading statesman. The Emperor is his real successor in Germany. But who is to succeed him in Europe as a whole? The *Neue Züricher Zeitung* examines in turn, from its own Republican point of view, the claims of all the most prominent politicians of the day, except those absolutely excluded by old age, Crispi, Kalnoky, Salisbury, and—Balfour! The collection is instructive, considering the point of view from which they are photographed. Crispi is painted as ambitious, but his power has been to a greater degree the product of his friend and model, Bismarck. Kalnoky is modest, and if he had the capacity would never aspire to push himself, and could not push Austria, into the foremost place in Europe. The only man of this triumvirate who has both the ambition and the capacity to take Bismarck's vacant place, and represents a State of sufficient epoch-making force, is Lord Salisbury. He is older and more experienced in universal diplomacy than either Crispi or Kalnoky. But the international predominance of the English statesman is conditioned, as the writer observes, by the "shakiness" of his position at home. He is under a master such as neither Crispi nor Kalnoky has to fear—"the verdict of the English electors."

A TALK WITH DR. JOACHIM.

THE VIOLINIST ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

THE King of Violinists has lost count of the number of his visits to this land of fogs. All he could tell a contributor who called upon him at his brother's house on Campden-hill was that only twelve years of his life had been spent when he first stepped on English soil, and the Doctor is now fifty-nine, although the dark, shaggy hair and firmly-set face would never tell one so. So far from wearing out his welcome, however, he declares that English audiences are more and more appreciative every year. Before discussing with him the advance of good music in England, he hands me a cigarette from a silver case, with the remark that it is the only form in which he can enjoy the fragrant weed.

"On my first visit to Manchester," he says, "I was asked by the Philharmonic Society to play something light and tuneful. Just fancy such a request coming from the Philharmonic Society now! I think music has a great future in this country, judging from the progress made in the forty years of which I can speak."

"You include composition?"—"Certainly. Sterndale Bennett, Stanford, and Parry have written things I consider of first-class excellence, Sullivan? Yes, I think he is deservedly popular, although his work is, of course, unequal. But 'The Mikado' is a little gem, and its success in Berlin did not surprise me at all. 'Patience,' too, seems to me a beautiful piece."

Here is Herr Joachim's reply to another question that was suggested by the opinion Lady Hallé recently expressed of the musical culture of the "classes": "As I have often told my continental friends, musically speaking, the English are divided in two portions. There are those who really have no ear for good music and are content with comic songs or catchy airs. There is also here, as everywhere, the smaller class that can appreciate and understand the very best and highest in art. Yes, I have noticed the movement for popularizing music, but at present I think it only serves the object—the very excellent object, I admit—of keeping people out of the public-houses. Still I must say that in English music not only is the quality improving, but the range is widening."

The violinist's stay in England extends from two to three months. I asked him how he spent the rest of the year. "For seven months," he replied, "I am teaching in the school at Berlin, although for part of that time I may play occasionally at different places. August and September are vacation. Last year I spent them in Scotland, because I had to go to Scotland to receive the honorary degree from Glasgow. In your universities, by the way, these honorary degrees appear to be always given with much public ceremony—it was so at Oxford and Cambridge, I remember—whereas on the Continent they are generally sent to you through the post."

"The Berlin School, of which you speak, was practically your own creation, I believe?"—"Well, I was instrumental in getting it established some twenty years ago. In Berlin, you know, the Academy of Art differs from yours, which is only concerned with painting. It includes architecture, for instance, as well as Fine Arts, such as music and painting."

In further conversation, Joachim mentioned that he now frequently played before Moltke, the old soldier having a cultured taste for music. Then he spoke of his "Strads," which number five. The violin of which he is fondest is also the newest in his possession—the one given to him in celebration of his jubilee last year. In this connection Joachim pointed out a strange coincidence. The presentation instrument bears the same date, 1715, as that which he purchased some years ago. It is a peculiarity of the Stradivarius make in that year that the back of the violin consists of one piece of wood. Of the instrument he purchased Joachim knows nothing further than that it was for twenty years in the possession of a private gentleman at Buda-Pesth. The coincidence in date was, he says, quite the result of accident. Joachim's other instruments belong to an earlier period in the Cremona industry—from 1610 to 1620—and are less valuable from the connoisseur's point of view.

The great violinist confided to me that he had been no inconsiderable student of English literature. "Among the English aristocracy," he remarked, "I have many warm friends. But I dislike snobbery wherever it is found; and the drawl of the dandies is detestable. Yes, I have read Thackeray's 'Book of Snobs,' as well as 'Pendennis' and 'Vanity Fair.' It was my pleasure indeed, to meet Thackeray once. Of Tennyson I have read something—'The Idylls of the King' I remember best."

"Which of the English classics are best appreciated in Germany?"—"I should say Shakspeare and Byron. Some time ago, you know, Byron was quite a passion with many of our young men. They almost worshipped him. This enthusiasm has passed away, but Byron's poetry is still much read. At the present time I really think Shakspeare is as popular—if not more popular—on the German stage than in England. You see, back in the last century Lessing and other great writers showed Germany that Shakspeare was a genius for all countries; a great man of the world, like Dante and Goethe. At the present time there are theatres at Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and other towns where his plays are produced by regularly established companies. And it is to be noted that these companies produce different plays in turn: unlike London theatres, where one grand production is made to run a year."

THE ART MAGAZINES.

The April number of the *Century Guild Hobby Horse* (Chiswick Press) is a very good one. The frontispiece is an excellent photogravure (made by "the gracious permission of her Majesty the Queen") of Holbein's "Duke of Norfolk," now at the Tudor Exhibition. Of the literary articles, the most interesting is the collection of Matthew Arnold's Letters, from which we made some quotations a day or two ago. But, indeed, Matthew Arnold is in evidence in nearly every page of the magazine—not merely in memorial verses but in influence on the writer's style and thoughts. The *Hobby Horse* is now nearly alone among magazines in maintaining uniformity of aim.

Art and Literature (Glasgow: Maclure, Macdonald, and Co.) gives for principal frontispiece a good portrait of Archdeacon Farrar.

The *Classical Picture Gallery* for March and April (H. Grevel and Co.; 1*s.* each part) are fully equal to their predecessors in variety of interest and general excellence of reproduction. It will form in time a most useful book of pictorial reference.

The new number of *Artistic Japan* (Sampson Low) deals with animals in Japanese art, and gives many quaint and interesting illustrations. There is a good deal more really artistic suggestion in this magazine than in the professedly *Art Decorator* (Electrotype Company). The coloured plates in this latter periodical are well printed (by German firms), but the style of "art" is not attractive.

The *Magazine of Art* (Cassell) is a particularly good number. From the first instalment of Mr. Rossetti's papers on "Portraits of Robert Browning" we have incidentally quoted already. There are several excellent portraits of the poet, and others—hitherto unpublished—are promised for succeeding articles. Another article of Browning interest is a pleasant description of "Hamelin," by Katherine S. Macquoid. The German friend with whom the authoress stayed in the town of "The Pied Piper" said it was celebrated by the *German* poem of "Der Rattenfänger," and seemed to think Browning's English original a superfluous version of the legend. An article on "The Newlyn School" is illustrated with some excellent portraits of many of its members by Hubert Vos.

NEW BOOKS.

"Frances, Duchess."

"Frances, Duchess," by Sarah Tytler (2 vols., Sampson Low), is a well executed biography, fancifully interspersed with imaginary conversations, of the elder of the sisters Jennings, fashionable beauties of Charles II.'s reign who both became wearers of the strawberry leaves, Frances, the elder, marrying the "aristocratic ruffian" Dick Talbot, created Duke of Tyrconnel by James II., while the younger, Sarah, became Duchess of Marlborough, and Queen Anne's famous confidante. A short account of Lady Tyrconnel's life is included in Mr. G. Steinman's "Althorp Memoirs," but no biography rivalling in completeness the present one has ever appeared of a woman who played an influential part in the politics of her time. The author has been known to the public for a generation, and her name is a sufficient guarantee of the literary merit of a work which would in any case commend itself to our notice by the interesting nature of its subject matter.

Spence's Anecdotes.

Mr. Walter Scott has made a capital addition to his shilling Camelot Series in a reprint of "Spence's Anecdotes." Since 1820, when the editions of Singer and Malone—the latter being far from complete—were published simultaneously, and attracted widespread attention, there has been but one republication of this work. Probably not one person in five hundred knows anything about the author. Now that a cheap and carefully-edited reprint is available, many readers will have the pleasure of discovering that some of the most charming pieces of last century wit and wisdom are enshrined in these reminiscences, collected by Pope's intimate friend and the friend of Pope's literary circle.

Mrs. Shelley again.

"Mrs. Shelley." By Lucy Madox Rossetti. (W. H. Allen and Co.) Mrs. W. M. Rossetti, the authoress of this latest addition to the "Eminent Women Series," is unlucky in coming after Mrs. Marshall's exhaustive work on the same subject. Moreover, Mrs. Rossetti has not, we fear, the gift of easy narrative. We find her personal use of "we find" very annoying. On the other hand she writes with good taste and with better judgment than most of those who have treated of the Shelley *ménage*. We note, by the way, with regard to the Gatteschi episode, that Mrs. Rossetti has made this subject "perfectly clear to herself and some others," and has established that "Mary Shelley was perfectly innocent, although quixotically generous."

Welsh Law.

"The Ancient Laws of Wales." By the late Herbert Lewis, B.A. Edited by J. E. Lloyd, M.A. (Elliot Stock.) This is a monument of appalling industry and research. Here the simple Saxon may learn all about the wily Briton, and be initiated into the mysteries of the laws of Howell the Black, a contemporary of our Athelstan; and understand, if his brain is equal to it, the "proprietrix wife," the "entitled wife," and the "endowed wife," the aillts and the alltuds, their rights in Galenar and Ebidiw; the Pencenedl, the Uchelwr, and the Breyr, and other mighty officials, who may have waited on King Arthur and his spouse. The book is a treasure-house of information as to early Celtic society, though it would be more readable, perhaps, if its pages were not quite so plentifully scattered with baeoyr and tyddyrs, erws and gwlads, words which we have not yet incorporated as part of literary English.

"A Heavy Reckoning."

Readers conversant with Swiss life will find a good deal of pleasant matter in "A Heavy Reckoning," by E. Werner (3 vols., Bentley). The scenery is Alpine, the characters mostly Swiss or German, and the general atmosphere of the narrative continental. Independently, however, of its subject-matter the book ought to prove attractive on many accounts. After a rather tedious first volume we come upon some highly dramatic and thrilling situations, combined with dialogue well sustained and scarcely ever devoid of piquancy. Although the narrative is written in an altogether unambitious style, it is no discredit to the writer to have aimed at producing a plain, unvarnished tale, and to have avoided all that tiresome introspection and psychological twaddle in which so many authors indulge, in the hope of passing it off as profound analytical speculation.

"Felicific."

"The Promotion of General Happiness: a Utilitarian Essay." By Michael Macmillan, B.A. Oxon. (Swan Sonnenschein.) Mr. Michael Macmillan is Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at Elphinstone College, Bombay, and his book bears unmistakable traces of its professorial origin. There is something very quaint in the way in which the learned professor, looking out on the world from the calm seclusion of his study, lays down rules of conduct which will lead mankind towards happiness. But he is quite practical too. For example, his theories lead him to the remarkable discovery that walking exercise is "felicific," or, in other words, promotes the happiness of mankind; but to show that he has considered the subject in all its aspects Mr. Macmillan adds that the extra expense involved for soleing and heeling shoes is very slight. What a pity the world does not allow its conduct to be regulated by such reasonable professors as this! Many of Mr. Macmillan's illustrations, it must be added, are taken from Indian life, and on utilitarian premisses the professor logically demonstrates that infant marriage and female seclusion are "unfelicific." After this there can be little doubt that these institutions will promptly disappear from the Indian peninsula.

"A Manchester Shirtmaker."

How people do miss their opportunities! In "A Manchester Shirtmaker" (Authors' Co-operative Publishing Company) the lady who writes under the name of John Law relates, in forcible and picturesque language enough, the story of a young widow's struggles against poverty, which end in the murder of her child and her own insanity. Throughout the whole time of her trouble she has been able and willing to work, but is persistently left without employment through the coldness of the outside world, and underbid or swindled by the "sweater." Here, of course, occurs an excellent chance of pointing out the gigantic social danger looming ahead, when crying evils are allowed to flourish unchecked amongst a proletariat not utterly helpless, as of old, through ignorance and the absence of facilities for combination, but fed with the rays of modern enlightenment, and growing rapidly conscious of its power. Surely the writer must have seized with appreciative eagerness such an occasion for pointing a moral of import so tremendous. Not a bit of it. The tale begins and ends without a hint of any ulterior lesson being deducible from it. Misery is piled on misery, like Ossa on Pelion, nor does a single bright episode relieve the continuous panorama of woe. What use can a tale like this serve?

"Without Love or Licence."

Mr. Hawley Smart's "Without Love or Licence: a Tale of South Devon" (3 vols., Chatto and Windus), is interesting, as an effort of plot-weaving. We have an old inn, a secret distillery, the robbery of securities from a bank, a feigned death, and a bigamous marriage, all worked up together, to be slowly and curiously unravelled. The incidents arrest our attention for the time, and can hardly fail to acknowledge the cleverness with which they are manipulated. But when we have said that, we have given expression to nearly all there is to say. The characters in the story do not greatly interest, and the writing is below Mr. Hawley Smart's former standard. The description of the cricket match at Exmouth is one of the best things in the story, and soldiering at Exeter is depicted fairly well. But away from sport the author is far from happy, if not distinctly commonplace. Neither in Fred Hallalon's love-making with Sarah Mercer nor with Mary Lydney are we as interested as we ought to be, and if it were not for the secret of the Dragon Inn we should find it hard to get through the first volume. The second volume discovers to us the importance of the missing bank securities and Sarah Mercer's cunning and ambition. The third volume contains the unravelment, and is to be galloped through accordingly. Indeed, Mr. Hawley Smart must do much better work than this story contains or he will fall into the ranks of the second-rate sensationalists. Readers of "Breezie Langton" will all be disappointed where they might have hoped for freshness of incident and happy characterization.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6d. per annum. Address The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

THE SPANISH PROBLEM.

At the present moment, when Spain's financial credit is almost at zero, it is encouraging to read Mr. W. R. Lawson's descriptive survey of the Peninsula (William Blackwood and Sons). He admits that the Spanish Finance Minister is in a tight corner, that the large and constantly recurring deficits, the huge and unmanageable floating debt, the exhaustion of the Bank of Spain, gorged as it is with eighteen millions of Government securities, and the difficulty of raising a fresh loan except at an exorbitant discount, makes the situation a critical one, but he sees a way of salvation open if only Spanish statesmen have the resolution to pursue it. The expenses of the administration must be cut down without scruple. The Spanish Treasury "is eaten up by officials, precisely as Turkey is, but with the essential difference that in Turkey the officials, if they be too numerous, do not get paid, while in Spain they are all paid regularly. . . . If they have not been near their office all the month, their salaries will be waiting for them all the same on the first day of the following month. It is wonderful how busy and cheerful the public offices are on pay-day compared with any other. This is the primary cause of Spanish impecuniosity, though there are many others allied with it. The problem is, consequently, both an easy and a difficult one. Foreign capitalists, however powerful and well-disposed, cannot lay hold of the Spanish public service and cut it down to moderate proportions; neither can Spanish Ministers, unless they have made up their minds to be the first victims on the altar of retrenchment. But it will have to be done one day, and possibly that day is not far off."

Spain is by no means a played-out nation. Indeed, her industrial capabilities are such that she offers as much scope for development as those newer countries which are attracting the spare energy and capital of the world. She may need another Don Quixote to cure her sons of their lofty contempt for trade and give them sounder ideas of what is due to their ancient lineage, but there is no lack either of ability or scope for its play. The agricultural population, whether toiling on their farms or in the mines and marble quarries, are satisfactory workers, and there is no want of labour for any enterprise that British or other capitalists may undertake. There is also abundance of native talent to direct and control, if an antiquated pride did not stand in the way of its utilization. As to the openings for foreign capital, in Mr. Lawson's opinion, "the Peninsula offers now the best field in Europe for railway enterprise. Spain has reached the industrial stage at which further progress depends mainly on two conditions—both financial. One is the rehabilitation of the national credit, and the other the development of cheap and rapid transport." The way to accomplish the former has already been pointed out, and the latter would inevitably follow. Even as it is, railway building is being actively pursued, branches or feeders to the three great systems being in course of construction. More enterprise in management is needed, and some considerable concession to the pace of the age. The trains are punctual—painfully punctual—but it requires almost effort and ingenuity not to go ahead of the time-table. The elaborate leave-taking at a Spanish junction is highly diverting to any one who reads the author's description, but it must be very irritating to any traveller save a Spaniard.

As a proof of the mineral wealth of Spain, it is enough to name Rio Tinto. "Creation has given us," says Mr. Lawson, "one Vesuvius, one Niagara Falls, and one Rio Tinto." The mines have been worked more or less since the time of the Romans; millions of tons of stuff have been taken out, and, so far from showing any sign of exhaustion, there is more ore in sight to-day than at any time in its history. For every old working wearing out a new one of far greater promise has come into operation. The most sanguine expectations of the present owners have been more than realized. It was in 1872 that it was taken over from the Spanish Government by a London-Bremen syndicate, who risked nearly four millions sterling in it to start with, and put nearly as much again into it before they had it in full operation, but the result has amply justified that huge investment. It may not be possible to discover a second Rio Tinto, but all the mineral wealth of Spain is by no means concentrated in this mine, and skilled prospectors are at the present moment energetically searching for new fields. With a development of its natural wealth, mineral and agricultural, and a curtailment of its expenditure, Spain may enter upon a new era of national and commercial greatness.

The Ladies' Corner.

Professional Beautifiers.

Professional beautifiers (writes Miss Mantalini) are on the increase. Although civilization is rather behind savagedom in this respect—using whiting and rouge only, and not having got as far as streaking its face with yellow ochre—the difference is only one of degree. The beautifier to whom I refer has started in London after some experience in Paris, where the "art" is at its prime. She has three degrees of "beautifying" a face, which means that she lays on the preparations in five different thicknesses. I thought I would try it myself. It was quickly done. First the face is sponged with hot water and dried. Then something out of a bottle was carefully applied and allowed to dry, and over this a layer of another mixture was rubbed on. This gives a smooth and white appearance to the skin. The cheeks were artistically rouged, and the eyebrows pencilled, and a dark line made under the eyes, and the artist declared enthusiastically that "I was a beautiful make-up." I had my forehead enamelled, too, just for an experiment. A sort of whiting in solution is applied till a sufficient thickness has dried on the skin, and that is enamelling. It looks ghastly in the daylight. The maker-up admitted this; and said another drawback to enamelling was that the wearer mustn't laugh or it would crack. "Indeed," she said, "ladies of fashion don't smile much, for laughter is destructive to certain sorts of make up; enamelling is only for evening. It's too plain for sunligh." I felt very stuffy with all these washes and paints on my face, and was glad to get them off, though the maker-up assured me that everything was purely vegetable. However, one doesn't always care for a vegetable plaster. Vegetables are nice at dinner; beetroot is better in a salad than on one's face in the form of rouge.

A Middlewoman in Dressmaking.

I found out the other day (continues the same correspondent) that there is a middlewoman in dressmaking. In answer to an invitation, I went to see a trousseau which the dressmaker said she had designed herself. Nothing of the sort. True, she had made some of it. But a bonnet here, a hat there, and a coat or two she had purchased in Regent-street. Presumably the purchaser was not acquainted with this fact. The middlewoman told me that the shopkeepers only allowed her 2½ per cent. But she did not depend on that for her profit, adding a good percentage herself to the original price. For instance, there was a bonnet she had purchased. It was made of a bit of embroidery ornamented by a bunch of primroses. I don't know what she bought it for, but her price was three and a half guineas. When I exclaimed that this was rather a stiff price for such a trifle, she justified herself by saying that her customers kept her waiting so long for the money. As the trousseau was to cost several hundreds, there was a little margin left for credit.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BRIDGES, JOHN A. "A Brummagem Baron." (Ward and Downey.) [A novel in two volumes.]

HALL, Mrs. WILLIAM D. "Eric Rotheram." (Digby and Long.) [A sequel to "Marie." Cloth. Pp. 244.]

MACKAY, ERIC. "A Lover's Litanies, and Other Poems." (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co.) [A volume of the Lotos series. Cloth. Pp. 243. Portrait. A dainty edition.]

RIDDELL, Mrs. J. H. "My First Love." (Hutchinson and Co.) [A novel in one volume. Paper covers. Pp. 142. Price 1s.]

RUNCIMAN, JAMES. "Joints in our Social Armour." (Hodder and Stoughton.) [A volume of essays. Cloth. Pp. viii., 342. Price 6s.]

Bord's Pianos.—36 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44, Southampton-st., Strand, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

N.B.—This Guide can NOT be obtained within the Gallery, where the Trustees and Director insist that no guide shall be sold except their own expensive, official, and unillustrated productions. Visitors should remember, therefore, to provide themselves with this guide beforehand.

No. 50. THE NEW EXTRA.

NOW READY. Crown 4to.

PRICE SIXPENCE. POST FREE SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

In Coloured Wrapper, with Design by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

Half-Holidays AT THE National Gallery

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND HOW TO SEE IT.

1st Half-Holiday ..... EARLY FLORENTINE and SIENESE SCHOOLS.
2nd Half-Holiday ..... FLORENTINE and FERRARESE SCHOOLS.
3rd Half-Holiday ..... The UMBRIAN SCHOOL (including RAPHAEL).
4th Half-Holiday ..... VENETIAN and ALLIED SCHOOLS.
5th Half-Holiday ..... LOMBARD SCHOOL and the LATER ITALIAN SCHOOLS.
6th and 7th Half-Holidays ... FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS.
8th Half-Holiday ..... The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.
9th Half-Holiday ..... The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.
10th and 11th Half-Holidays... The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday ..... The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo!"
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS: Portrait of a Man.
HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LEONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMESWAHL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of the Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Amidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini!"
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Temeraire*.
VELASQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photographic engravings of valuable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to use the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can be desired for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpennyworth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide,' the latest comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

The FANCY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"The thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more reliable companion than this 'Half-Holiday Guide.'"

The METHODIST RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish this cheap edition of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a good account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our average citizens and country cousins."

The FREEMAN says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extra.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it returns ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall* Office are perfectly familiar."

The WESTERN MORNING NEWS says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting idea of our great national collection."

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette Extra, No. 81.

Crown 4to, 36 pp. In Coloured wrapper.

PRICE TWOPENCE. POST FREE THREEPENCE.

LORD RANDOLPH: Radical or Renegade?

contains personal Recollections of Lord Randolph Churchill, the interview in which he defined "The Toryism of To-morrow," and reprints of his more important speeches on Tory Democracy.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 1d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5*s. each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.

NIXIE.—New play by Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT and STEPHEN TOWNESEND. THIS and EVERY AFTERNOON (except Saturdays), at 2.30. Mesdames Helen Forsyth, Ruth Rutland, Caroline Ewell, Charlotte Morland, Lucy Webling, &c. Messrs. Lewis Waller, Julian Cross, Walter Russell, William Herbert, &c. Seats can now be booked.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee, F. J. HARRIS.
Under the Management of H. GRTTUS LONSDALE.
EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAYS at 2.30
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
SHIEL BARRY, CHARLES ASHFORD, and
VIOLET CAMERON
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY (Wednesday), 2.30.
Box-office open 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. WILLIAM HOGARTH.

COURT THEATRE.—(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH).—TO-NIGHT at 8, 254th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton, Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS of AUNT JACK.

NOTICE.—The COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED after SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, April 12th, for the rehearsals of a new play by Mr. A. W. PINERO, which is in active preparation.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SUCCI, who is doing a fast of forty days, and has had no food for twenty-three days, will receive the Holiday Visitors all day. He is watched day and night by Doctors, Pressmen, and Laymen. Admission, One Shilling. Succi has lost 24 lb., but his muscular strength remains fairly satisfactory.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The MAMMOTH PROGRAMME will be continued this day. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission One Shilling. Children Sixpence.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The VICTORIOUS EASTER PROGRAMME includes the charming Ella Zuila and the beautiful Lulu, who will go through their thrilling feats on the lofty wire, 160 feet long and 80 feet high. Exclusively engaged, and the triumphant "Zeo."

ROYAL AQUARIUM THEATRE. (Entrance from Tothill-street and Royal Aquarium.)—ELECTRIC SUCCESS of R. A. KENNEDY, MESMERIST, KING LAUGH MAKER of the WORLD. 120 Laughs in 120 minutes. Twice Daily, at 4.15 and 8.15. Admission One Shilling.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. Ten to Seven. Will CLOSE April 15. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. (Last week. Will CLOSE April 12th.) NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

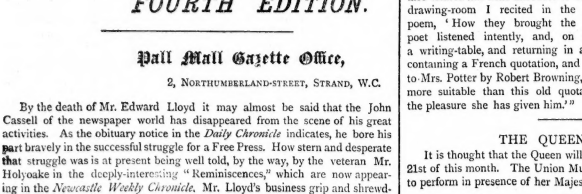
HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

THE WOOLACOMBE BAY HOTEL, MORTHOE, NORTH DEVON (within three minutes' walk of the far-famed Woolacombe Sands). This splendid Hotel commands a most delightful sea view, and is situate in its own extensive Pleasure Grounds. No expense has been spared in furnishing, and every care has been taken to render the appointments perfect. Conveyances meet all trains for visitors and luggage to and from Morthoe Station, which is about 15¼ miles from the Hotel. Excellent Stabling and coach-houses. Posting in all its branches. Proprietor, JAMES H. SELDON. Telegraphic address, "Seldon, Morthoe Station."

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly winds strong, some showers; then cold and fair to-night, milder to-morrow, but becoming unsettled again.



Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

By the death of Mr. Edward Lloyd it may almost be said that the John Cassell of the newspaper world has disappeared from the scene of his great activities. As the obituary notice in the *Daily Chronicle* indicates, he bore his part bravely in the successful struggle for a Free Press. How stern and desperate that struggle was is at present being well told, by the way, by the veteran Mr. Holyoake in the deeply-interesting "Reminiscences," which are now appearing in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*. Mr. Lloyd's business grip and shrewdness, according to current belief, were felt in every part of his great newspaper enterprises, with, it need not be said, the most gratifying results from the personal point of view. The *Daily Chronicle* will now pass under the control of Mr. Lloyd's sons, and in the editorial aspect there is some reason to believe that, while it will not lose one iota of its independence, its popular sympathies will be found to have been broadened and deepened.

We hear that a third attempt has been made to produce the pirated copy of Mr. Whistler's collected writings. Messrs. Lewis and Lewis have at once taken legal steps to stop the edition (printed in Paris) at the Customs. As a citizen of the United States, Mr. Whistler's copyright cannot be infringed in that country. A cablegram has been received by Mr. Whistler's solicitors stating that Messrs. Stokes's name has been affixed to the title-page of the pirated book without the sanction of those publishers.

Talk about lady county councillors and lady poor-law guardians! They don't do things by halves in America. At the town of Edgeston, Kansas, so the news comes over the wires, they have elected a municipal ticket entirely composed of women, including the mayor, the judge, the councilmen, and the police.

It must be confessed that English advocates of the enlargement of women's sphere of work—and pay, who have always kept the movement on strictly common-sense and practical lines, hear of the half-humorous extravagances reported from America, every now and then, with just a shade of dissatisfaction. Equally little will they be gratified, perhaps, by this very curious item in the new Education Code:—"In arithmetic," says the Report, "the old indulgence of allowing right method and arrangement to excuse slight error in one of the answers is now to be restricted to girls." Why is an indulgence judged to be demoralizing to youth of the sterner sex to be forced upon the little girl any more than the little boy?

Perhaps we shall next hear that "the permission to crib from one's neighbour in doing sums will in future be confined to small girls grappling with Long Division." This sort of thing would soon lend a colour to the sort of nonsense of which the *Daily Telegraph* turns out a column this morning *apropos* of the statement that in England, as in America, women are now becoming chemists and druggists. Will it cheer the patient wrestling in his last agony (asks the *Daily Telegraph*, or something like it) to know that the prussic acid administered to him by mistake for ipecacuanha was mixed by fairy fingers? And so forth *ad lib.*

Other considerations apart, is it not rather unkind to poor Sir Richard Webster, after his ponderous labours in their cause, that Unionists should begin to bolster up their case by running down their advocate? Sir George Russell, in a speech at Reading, quoted by Mr. Labouchere at Newton Abbot yesterday, has been saying that if only Mr. Lewis and Sir Charles Russell had been retained for the *Times* they would have proved the letters up to the hilt. Poor Sir Richard Webster, and poor Mr. Soames—not to mention Sir Henry James and the rest of the Unionist advocates! Liberals will accept the compliment to their champions, but must feel that this peculiar recognition of the legal'skill of Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Lewis partakes of the nature of hyperbole.

The *Review of Reviews* has received a good deal of that sincerest kind of flattery which consists of imitation. In Paris it has produced *La Revue des Revues*, the first number of which is to appear on April 21, with the blessing of Dumas, Zola, Simon, Coppée, and other literary stars; whilst in America a publication on similar lines, though on a smaller scale, has already begun to appear under the title of *The Literary Digest.*

We hear that Miss Colenso, whose name is so well known in connection with the defence of the Zulu chiefs, has written an article for the *Universal Review*, in conjunction with Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne, honorary secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, on the invasion and redistribution of Zululand by the English, and the ultimate exile of the Zulu princes to St. Helena. The article is fully illustrated by drawings specially made from photographs in the possession of the author, and by heliogravures of the exiled princes, Dinizulu, Ndabuku, and Cetewayo, and also embodies a map showing the new lines of the division of the country.

"I was glad to see," writes a correspondent, "in your account of the execution of the lad Davies that Berry pulled the cap over the convict's head before he came in sight of the gallows. I am sure a man need not be 'a sentimentalist' to wish that poor wretches might be spared as many horrors as possible on such occasions. I remember once meeting Calcraft and his having a talk with me on the subject. He spoke of several gaols where he was in the habit of officiating, and where the condemned cell was not on the same level as the gallows. The result was that the unfortunate convict had to go up steps in that melancholy procession from the pinioning-room to the scaffold. Calcraft spoke quite feelingly to me about the cruelty of this, and the unnecessary strain on the nerves and courage of the doomed man. It added," he said, "a pang to death."

"Since that time, I believe," continues our correspondent, "in most important gaols this humane hangman's view has been carried out. The march from the condemned cell to the place of punishment is made as easy as possible. But there are many gaols where executions are so rare that the desired alterations have not yet been made. When the oldest of these prisons were built there was no such sensitiveness for the sufferer. We must remember that at one time in England the convict was called upon to attend divine service with his coffin in the pew with him. My only object in writing is to suggest that there should be some regulation issued and enforced which should make the approach from cell to scaffold level in the case of every gaol in England at which an execution might take place."

A new artistic society has been formed in France called the Society of Collectors. Most of those who lent pictures or works of art to the centennial exhibition of the French School, or to the retrospective exhibition at the Trocadéro, have joined it. The chief object of the society is to form a fund which will enable it to acquire pictures and objects of art worthy of preservation. It will also aid museums to purchase important works offered for sale, and will befriend unfortunate artists. The art objects and works belonging to the society will be exhibited in some place not yet decided upon; in the case of the society being dissolved, all these possessions will become the property of the State. The Duc d'Aumale is honorary president of the society, while M. Antonin Proust is chairman of the executive, and M. Armand Dayot secretary.

Mrs. Brown-Potter, supported by Mr. Kyrle Bellew, made her first appearance in Melbourne on March 1 in the presence of Lord and Lady Hopetoun and the élite of the Victorian metropolis. "Camille" was the play she selected for her Australian début. She produced a very favourable impression, and was honoured with several recalls. The critics, however, pronounce her acting stagy and artificial. Mr. Kyrle Bellew had a very cordial welcome. He is no stranger to Melbourne. Twenty years ago he was one of the smartest reporters on the *Melbourne Herald*. He may be said to have begun his stage career in that city in the humble capacity of descriptive lecturer to a panorama of the Franco-German war.

"I am very fond of my work," said Mrs. Brown-Potter to the Melbourne interviewer, "and am very ambitious, for I want to go to the top of the tree. I can only interpret a character as I feel and see it, not by the light of other people's reading. Acting is largely a matter of taste, and in many cases I think a critic's opinion is largely influenced by the personality of the actor or actress he is dealing with." She also related this little anecdote of Robert Browning:—"One day in a London drawing-room I recited in the presence of Mr. Browning his own poem, 'How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix.' The poet listened intently, and, on the conclusion of the recital, walked to a writing-table, and returning in a few moments, handed me a sheet of paper containing a French quotation, and the following words in English: 'Written to Mrs. Potter by Robert Browning, who can find in his own brain nothing more suitable than this old quotation from a French poet to thank her for the pleasure she has given him.'"

THE QUEEN'S STAY AT AIX.

It is thought that the Queen will prolong her stay at Aix-les-Bains until the 21st of this month. The Union Musicale Nautique of Geneva are on Saturday to perform in presence of her Majesty.

THE PRINCE'S CONTINENTAL TRIP.

The Prince of Wales spent yesterday on the Ile Sainte Marguerite, famous for its prison, where the man with the iron mask and Marshal Bazaine were incarcerated. For some years past the island has been rented for shooting and other purposes by Captain Vyner, but his lease expires at the end of this season. Efforts are being made to float a company for its purchase, with a view to building a bridge from the further arm of the promenade called the Croisette, at the east end of Cannes, to the nearest point on the island. The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Captain Vyner organized a picnic in honour of his Royal Highness there yesterday, and it came off in bright sunshine.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. Lowles, L.C.C., the following resolution was unanimously passed at the last sitting of the East London Church Council, held on Friday, March 28, the Bishop of Bedford being in the chair:—

The Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the London County Council having invited the co-operation of other bodies in bringing under its notice unhealthy areas in the crowded districts of the metropolis, the council begs to request the Bishop of Bedford to notify to the chairman of the said committee the warm sympathy felt by this council in the movement to secure the better housing of the poor, and its earnest desire to co-operate to the fullest extent of its power with the committee in this important work.

The subject of the housing of the working classes will be dealt with by Lord Compton at the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund at the Mansion House on April 21, at 5 P.M., and the Bishop of Bedford has been invited to form a committee to watch the question throughout the East London ecclesiastical district.

Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of Cape Town, laid the foundation-stone of the new leper hospital on Robben Island yesterday.

Last night a mass meeting of East-end tailors and persons engaged in the allied industries, held in Spitalfields, passed a resolution appealing to the public to take determined action with the object of putting a stop to the sweating system.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

DR. ABBOTT ON SCHOOL TRAINING.

The Conference of members of the National Union of Teachers was continued this morning at the Merchant Taylors' School, Mr. H. J. Walker presiding. The consideration of the New Code was down on the agenda paper, but as the new instructions of H.M.'s inspectors were only issued last night it was decided to postpone the discussion until to-morrow, and to-morrow's business was taken to-day. The "representatives" did not crowd the hall so much this morning, and the seats were more conveniently arranged in the fashion of the House of Commons. The important question of the half-time system was first debated. Mr. H. Whittick (Blackburn) moved that in the instructions to her Majesty's inspectors the half-time difficulty should be especially recognised, and that specific instructions should be laid down "which will ensure leniency in the examination of the children, who are at the present time much overworked." This was carried. Two other motions—that half-time girls be excused in regard to needlework from preparing a garment, as in the case of girls attending cookery classes, and that individual examinations of half-timers ought, in the interests of the children, to be abolished—were withdrawn, the new Code doing away with their *raison d'être*. A far-reaching motion, that age and attendance should be the only qualification for labour, proposed by Mr. Draycott (Bolton), provoked a long and animated discussion. The closure was eventually adopted, and the proposition carried, only three dissenting.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott, late headmaster of the Edinburgh High School, who was received with loud cheers, read a paper on "Civic and Moral Training in Schools." Rules and exercise in morality, he said, were necessary, and there should be parental co-operation. The minor and mechanical habits of punctuality, neatness, and general attention to things seemly were all very well in their way, but the basis of morality should be the good of the school—the common good. The teachers should be just, and able to discriminate. "There should be a limit to the number of stripes," "that thy brother may not seem vile unto thee." The young teacher should bear this in mind in the infliction of metaphorical as well as literal stripes. Caning did not "brutalise a boy," unless a brute held the cane. (Cheers.) "If I were to begin a schoolmaster's life again," Dr. Abbott significantly said, "I should support, even in a day school, the formation of a society which had for its object the suppression of anyting unseemly or indecent by remonstrance in the first instance; by social excommunication (boycotting) in the second; and, as a last resort, by reporting to the master. Some wise words on Bible teaching followed. "Never say," he declared, "that any interpreter of the Bible is wrong. Take example from the curate (not even as an archbishop) who preached against the fool that said in his heart, 'There is no God.' The churchwarden, you may remember, confused the curate with the fool. Perhaps he was not far wrong." Religion should be taught by analogy; and, lastly, Davs of national thanksgiving would be helpful.

MR. BURT ON HIS BERLIN EXPERIENCES.

HIS VIEWS AS TO THE KAISER AND PRINCE OF WALES.

The *Newcastle Leader* has interviewed Mr. Burt on his experiences at the Berlin Conference. "I don't think," said Mr. Burt, "that the selection of Sir J. Gorst was one of the best possible. I have had a good deal to do with Sir John Gorst in different ways, and I have always found him full of a sincere sympathy with the working classes and with working-class movements. I sat with him on the Commission on Loss of Life at Sea. If he had had a retaining fee on behalf of the sailors he could not have shown greater ability and zeal in their interests. In other matters I have found Sir John Gorst not only to be well informed on working-class movements, but to have a strong sympathy with what I regard as the better side of Unionist effort. At the Conference he showed marked familiarity with labour questions, and sympathy with the policy espoused by the trades unionists of this country. He never lost an opportunity of showing the advantages that had accrued, not only to workmen but to capitalists, by the policy aimed at recently by our labour societies. Mr. Dale spoke French with fluency, and, as an employer, is very liberal-minded. In the discussions he strongly urged, as the best means of settling disputes, frank intercourse with the workmen and the recognition by the employers of the unions of the men. A resolution in favour of arbitration adopted by the Conference owed its origin mainly to him. Mr. Burnett, whose abilities you know, was of immense use to the Conference. It was noticeable how much more like the English all the German representatives were than any other of the nations of Europe."

"What was your impression of the Emperor, Mr. Burt?"—"Well, I think his general appearance argues a want of weight and balance. His head betokens energy rather than breadth. But he struck me as sincere. He is extremely well-informed." He talked with all the representatives, each in his own tongue. The Frenchmen were very much astonished at the excellent way in which he spoke their tongue. He has certainly energy—perhaps too much—but the Hohenzollerns have always made reigning a business, and have conducted it with the same laboriousness, the same industry, and the same activity as a man pursues a professional career."

"Is there much feeling against him in Germany with regard to the retirement of Prince Bismarck?"—"I had no great opportunities of mixing with Germans, but I found nowhere, except, perhaps, at the English Embassy, a belief existing that the resignation of Prince Bismarck had been voluntary. It was to the effect that he had probably resigned, or offered his resignation as he had often done before, but that in this case the offer was had been that it was accepted. I was told by persons whose opinion, I believe, is of weight that in internal politics of late years the influence of Bismarck has not been of the most healthy character. It had been throughout too repressive."

"But, Mr. Burt, is not the attitude of the Emperor himself based upon the idea of repression?"—"That may be; but he, at least in the opinion of some of the Germans, is making an effort to meet the new ideas of social reform."

"You are not much of a courtier, Mr. Burt: how did you get over the ceremonial part in the receptions?"—"Well, I could not say I enjoyed it; but I went through whatever had to be done. From a spectacular point of view, the reception of the Emperor and Empress was the most brilliant affair I have ever seen. The generals in uniform, the costumes of the different nationalities, the glitter of stars and medals, of lace and steel, made a scene such as one witnesses but seldom, if ever, in a country like ours, where State ceremonial is reduced to narrow limits. One or two world-wide celebrities were there—Moltke, Count Herbert Bismarck, and others. Bismarck looks like a great man; the veteran general does not. He is thin and spare of feature and seems a man who is a specialist rather than of broad and general grandeur of character."

"Were there no State receptions but this one?"—"Oh, yes. The Empress Frederick had a function at her house, to which all the English representatives were invited, and which they attended. It was not an occasion of great ceremony. I was very greatly struck with the fine character and bearing of the widowed Empress. She is not specially popular in Berlin. The Berliners think she might be more lavish in her spending. In the course of the evening the Prince of Wales came in, and made himself very agreeable, his hearty laughter making everybody at home."

"Had you any talk with him?"—"A little."

"Don't you think the Prince may be a popular King yet?"—"Very likely. Considering that I have been all these years voting against Royal grants in Parliament, I think it was very good of him to be so civil."

"Is there any other point, Mr. Burt, upon which you desire to say anything?"—"No. I have said more than I wanted to."

AN ARTIST KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

According to an Exchange Company telegram, the body of a man, believed to be that of Claud Byrne, illustrated paper artist, has been found on the railway line at Minabridge, North Wales. Mr. Claud Byrne was a lively young Irishman, of considerable promise as an artist, who had done good work in various parts of Ireland and the Continent for the *Illustrated London News*, the *Pall Mall Budget*, and other journals.

The Paris Exchange Association's special correspondent says:—It is believed that he jumped or fell from the early train from Bangor to Carnarvon, as in an empty compartment of the train was found a pocket-book containing several sketches and the name Claud Byrne.

The whole garrison of Paris will be reviewed on the 15th by General Saussier.

Sir James Kitson, who has been invited to contest the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire, will attend a meeting of Liberals on the 26th inst., and give a personal reply.

The vicarage of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. A. Cavalier, has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. G. Philips Pearce, curate in charge of High Brooms, Tunbridge Wells.

Lord Abinger, who was crushed by a brewer's wagon on his way to Gosport on Monday to command the attacking force at the sham fight, was unable to leave his bed yesterday; and, though the injuries are not of a serious character, he has been ordered rest and quietness.

General Lord Wolseley announces in Army Orders that Colour-Sergeant T. Healey, Cameron Highlanders, has been granted an additional clasp to his medal for distinguished conduct in the field, in recognition of his gallantry at Toski, and also that several warrant and non-commissioned officers have been awarded silver medals for meritorious service.

Miss Ormerod, entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, and Mrs. and Miss Williams, who are staying at Llanbaddock, near Usk, have met with a serious accident. The three ladies were riding in a carriage when the horse became frightened and dashed off. All three ladies were upset, and sustained serious injuries.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

MR. MATTHEWS WOUNDED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS.

"MR. SECRETARY FACING-BOTH-WAYS."

In an article headed "Mr. Secretary Facing-Both-ways," the *St. James's Gazette* says:—Before the world has forgotten the severe censure taken by the Home Secretary with the two Crewe murderers, it is, we think, well to record a protest. The decision to hang the elder brother and spare the younger is, in our opinion, important—and deplorable. We said so when what he proposed to do was known, and repeat it now that his decision has been carried out. It has been deplorable because it has the appearance of having been taken, not out of a regard for the due administration of the law, and out of a respect for justice, but wholly and solely with the intention of pacifying the greatest possible number of critics. We can think of no explanation except this—that Mr. Matthews wanted to be austere, and also did not want to make himself too unpopular. Between these two influences he decided on a compromise. He resolved to leave enough under the heavy hand of the law as an example, but to let the younger escape the rope, not because he is less deserving of it—Mr. Matthews may be weak and injudicious, but he is not silly—but because there are a great many people who would be shocked at the hanging of a boy of sixteen. These persons Mr. Matthews probably despises, but they have votes—therefore they were considered. We do not think that this is the sort of principle on which Home Secretaries should revise trials for capital offences, as they practically do. There is too much respect for mere popular opinion about it, too many signs of a tendency—which was visible in Mr. Matthews's dealing with the police protection of blackleg—on his part to look, not to what a man in his position ought to do, but to what certain persons are likely to wish him to do. Whether that has been his motive or no, we cannot but think that Mr. Matthews has damaged the prestige of his office and the capacity of future Home Secretaries to discharge the functions of a Court of Criminal Appeal with general acceptance.

A JUDICIAL MURDER.

The *Daily Chronicle* also attacks the Home Secretary:—"The life that Mr. Matthews took in his official capacity yesterday, and for the taking of which unjustly outraged public opinion in the absence of further evidence holds him morally responsible, cannot be brought back. It is in vain clemency to express regret that in the exercise of what he imagines to be his clemency Mr. Matthews displayed as much incapacity as he exhibited 'determination' in dispensing what he conceives to be justice. Though neither of the boys Davies who were convicted of parricide deserves hanging in view of the atrocious provocation they received, there is little reason to doubt that the one who was the least guilty is the one whom Mr. Matthews has sent to an ignominious death. In this way he has done a double injustice, and he has thereby intensified the blunder of the judicial murder of Richard Davies yesterday. The American system of giving the jury the right, and not merely casting the verdict, but of fixing the punishment, should without delay be introduced into our English administration of the criminal law; otherwise English juries, so long as Mr. Matthews is in office, have but one alternative. It is to refuse to return any verdict that can by any chance or mischance carry a greater punishment than the one they deem just and necessary. We quite admit that in doing this the juryman will be warned that it is a serious thing to break his juror's oath. His retort is that it is a still more serious thing to go through life haunted night and day that one has been an accessory with the Home Secretary of the period to a judicial murder.

"A COUNSEL OF OBSTINACY."

The *Manchester Guardian* thinks it is impossible to find any justification for Mr. Matthews's final decision. It can only be regarded as a counsel of obstinacy, for this is not a political question, and we would not insult the Home Secretary by imagining that he is reserving some scrap of additional evidence as a bribe to induce him to the question addressed to him on the subject in the House. But Mr. Matthews is a small matter compared to the possible consequences of his present action.

"DANGEROUS WORK."

The picking and choosing of criminals (remarks the *Sheffield Independent*) is dangerous work, as Mr. Matthews will find out. He is to-day the most unpopular politician in England, not because he refused to respite a murderer, but because he ordered a half-hearted compromise, and acted in that paltering fashion which all Englishmen detest.

"A BAD, BRUTAL BUSINESS."

The *Newcastle Leader* says:—Mr. Matthews has a difficult position to fill, which will get more difficult as the years progress and the feeling against capital punishment grows in intensity. But it does not seem to us that he has acted in this either with ordinary mercy or with any adequate realization of what he has been instrumental in doing. He first appears to have dawdled over the matter, then palmed off on the unfortunate sent a message which outraged the sense of justice in Crewe and in the country, and finally stuck to it till the judicial murder was committed. The lad executed protested even to the last that he did not strike his father. It is just possible the wrong boy has been reprieved. It is a bad, brutal business.

"UNWISE, WRONG, AND CRUEL."

Speaking at Crewe last night, Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren, M.P. for the division, said of all the acts which the Home Secretary had considered it his duty to perform in the revision of criminal sentences since he took office, he did not think the Home Secretary had ever performed one so unwise, so wrong, and cruel as to respite one of those unhappy boys and not the other. He felt strongly that both youths should have been reprieved. Their youth, the circumstances of their home life, and the great provocation to which they had undoubtedly been subjected should have been taken into account, and, having been taught by the law to respect one another's rights, they had passed, they might have become useful members of society, and might have lived to become by useful lives for the awful crime which they had committed. The Home Secretary's decision compelled the consideration of the whole question of our criminal procedure and the whole question of the right and wrong of capital punishment, to which he was strongly opposed, for he believed it had no deterrent effect upon the commission of murders. He regarded it, indeed, as being only one degree less wicked than crime itself. Capital punishment was contrary to civilization and the principles of Christianity. It was a last remnant of a barbaric age, and should at once be swept away for more just and Christian methods of punishment.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM A JURYMAN.

Mr. A. T. Jackson, one of the jury on the late trial, has issued "An Appeal to the British Public," advocating the abolition of capital punishment.

It having been proved beyond doubt by the unprecedented and impotent decision of the Home Secretary in the Crewe murder case that life and death is a mere game of shuttle-cock, resting upon the caprice of any man ruling for the time being in the Home Office, I emphatically protest against allowing any longer such a ridiculous state of things to exist, and suggest that once and for ever it should be put an end to. It is quite apparent that recommendations of juries are of no avail unless they fit in with the private views of the Home Secretary. In the above case the late jury did full justice to society, to the life of the murdered man, and to the oath taken after being sworn namely, to give a verdict according to the evidence; but having thus far done their duty they recommended both prisoners to mercy on account of their youth only. Let it be clearly understood we did not ask for justice but mercy. Justice the boys had by the verdict. I propose that a society for the abolition of capital punishment should be at once established in every town in the United Kingdom.

FEELING IN CREWE.

The feeling in Crewe since the execution is one of intense indignation. The great majority of those who had refused to sign the petition for the reprieve of both prisoners were all willing and eager to help in the efforts to induce the Home Secretary to reprieve Richard. A correspondent states that the number in Crewe who approve Mr. Matthews's action is very small indeed. The last statement of Richard to the effect that he never struck his father a single blow has only intensified the bitter denunciation of Mr. Matthews's action, and the local police who were concerned in the investigation express their firm belief in the truth of the statement. Subscriptions towards the defence fund are being received from all parts of the country by Mr. Booth, of Crewe. The scanty means of the family have been much exhausted by the expenses of the trial.

MOTION IN PARLIAMENT.

I hear (writes a London correspondent) that Mr. Matthews's action with regard to the Crewe murderers will be discussed in Parliament at the earliest opportunity, and that, if necessary, a motion for the adjournment will be made for this purpose.

THE BISHOP OF DOVER.

A telegram from St. Leonards says that the Bishop of Dover is better this morning, and his relatives are more hopeful of his recovery.

MADAME TSHEBRIKOVA—AN ENGLISH MEMORIAL.

There is some talk (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) in literary circles of getting up a memorial to the Tzar, praying for the liberation of Mdme. Tshebrikova. She is known to several Englishmen and English women who have visited Russia, and there is much and just indignation at her treatment. Her letter to the Tzar contained nothing personally offensive to the ruler of Russia, and the expression of her opinions would, in any other country, have been considered harmless.

MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

FEELING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Stanley has sent another letter to M. Gambart, the Spanish Consul in Nice, stating that he had decided at the last minute to stay in Cannes instead of Nice. Rooms have therefore been engaged for him at the Hôtel Continental, where Sir William Mackinnon is stopping. The visit will be of a private nature. Efforts are being made to induce Mr. Stanley to spend some hours in Nice, and if he consents a grand reception will be given in his honour at M. Gambart's residence, Villa des Palmiers.

The *Times* correspondent at Cannes has had some conversation with a prominent member of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee now staying in Cannes, and was favoured with his views upon the topic of Emin's projected return to the interior of Africa. "I was authorized to deny (he writes) the statements made by Father Schynse that the object of the Stanley expedition was aimed more at taking possession of Emin Pasha's province and his ivory than at rescuing Emin himself. The expedition, my informant stated, was sent out long before the Sultan of Zanzibar granted the concession of the territory of Mombasa, now in possession of the British East Africa Company. Emin Pasha's position and character were well known to the Relief Committee long before the final arrangements were made to send out Mr. Stanley, and the idea had been discussed by those who ultimately arranged the expedition many months before it was decided upon. They had no hope for any return, not even for gratitude, and if they had expected some show of that apparently rare commodity they were evidently doomed to bitter disappointment. The Relief Committee had every reason to feel vexed and hurt that the man for whom they had done so much should turn against British enterprise and go over to serve German interests.

"My informant further stated that Emin Pasha had been pushed by German influence to his decision. Emin had, however, a severer task before him than he dreamed of. He was starting at the very worst season of the year. The difficulties he would have to encounter on the route were enormous, and it would not be surprising if he never got to the Victoria Nyanza or to Uganda. Supposing he succeeded he would probably find, after all, that the British East Africa Company had forestalled him. The Relief Committee entirely disclaimed any such selfish motives as those attributed to them by Emin's German supporters. I may add that a telegram has been received from Emin Pasha expressing his regret at being unable to accept the invitation to visit the Relief Committee in England, and stating that he had forwarded a letter setting forth his reasons for the step he had taken."

MR. STANLEY'S PLANS.

A letter received yesterday morning by M. Gambart, Spanish Consul in Nice, states that Mr. Stanley has changed his plans. He will not proceed directly to Brussels from Brindisi, as stated yesterday, but break his journey for a few days at Cannes, where he will stay with Sir William Mackinnon at the Hôtel Continental.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT A BISMARCK DINNER.

The Emperor William was present at a small dinner party given by Count Herbert Bismarck yesterday. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is understood that he had invited himself, apparently in order to show the world that his personal relations with the Count were unaltered. The Emperor is said to have been in very good humour, and conversed with his host with much amiability and friendliness. His Majesty sat between the commanding general of the Guards, Baron von Merscheidt-Huelessem, and Dr. von Gossler. Count Herbert was opposite to him. It is remarkable that no other Ministers were present.

SERIOUS STRIKE RIOTS IN VIENNA.

A large number of the workmen who are on strike in Vienna assembled yesterday on the parade-ground opposite the Palace of Schönbrunn to hold a meeting. After noon their numbers were largely increased, and the police had to be sent for to preserve order. At first they had no difficulty in dispersing the crowd, but later on, the men, more excited, booted the constables, and threw stones at them. The police cleared the ground, and arrested many of the men. At night the mob again became riotous, and wrecked a police-station. They next went to one of the suburbs, and commenced to sack the shops, destroying premises, and throwing goods into the streets. Some hundreds of gallons of brandy were set on fire.

DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.—PETITION TO THE PREMIER.

The following memorial has been extensively signed by shareholders of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and has been forwarded to Lord Salisbury:—

We, the undersigned, shareholders in the Delagoa Bay and East Africa Railway (Limited), respectfully approach her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and request that such measures as may be necessary be taken to enforce a prompt and equitable settlement of the claims made against the Portuguese Government for compensation for the illegal seizure of the company's railway, its lands, and other property. We observe with regret that all advances on the company's part to arrive at a friendly settlement with the Portuguese Government have failed. We believe that the company has done all that was possible to effect such a settlement, and are forced to the conclusion that the Portuguese Government will yield to nothing save diplomatic pressure. It is now nine months since the seizure took place, and we respectfully beg your lordship that urgent steps may now be taken in the matter, which is one of considerable importance, but is one also that materially affects the commercial interests of both England and Portugal under the *entente cordiale* that ought to exist between the two countries.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LAND PURCHASE BILL

Mr. Gladstone returned to London yesterday from Weybridge, and afterwards proceeded on a visit to Aston Clinton, Bucks. At Tring he was presented with addresses from the local Liberal organizations. Speaking of the Land Purchase Bill, he said: To judge of the reception it has met with from the enemies of the Government, among the opponents of the Government, even among the friends of the Government and among the Irish people, it was not in a very healthy, but rather in what may be considered a somewhat "fishy" condition. There are some very awkward and stiff considerations about it. It is proposed to make the Irish Exchequer advance thirty-three millions of money to the Irish occupiers who are to purchase their holdings, and for this money public Irish funds are to be made responsible. I want to know, he continued, what sort of security there would be for this thirty-three millions of money, if the Irish people are in a condition to say, "Yes, you chose to send the money over here, but we by our representatives protested against the whole proceeding, and therefore it is impossible that, either with justice or with decency, you can pretend to extract it from us." A very stiff, awkward, indigestible point there. Mr. Gladstone further said: You have lived beyond the time when the voters of the country can throw the blame upon us in Parliament. We may be liable in the first instance, but the persons really responsible are the voters and every individual voter.

LORD RANDOLPH AND THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

It is now expected in political circles, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that Lord Randolph Churchill will move the rejection of the Land Purchase Bill. If he should decide to take this step, the leaders of the Opposition will gladly give place to him, and if he only sums up effectively in his speech the arguments which he has stated with some diffusiveness in his letters he will make a strong case against the bill. Meantime the aversion to the bill in the Conservative party is growing in intensity. Mr. Chamberlain is a good deal abused by his old political friends, but their resentment of him is mild compared with the tone in which the Tories speak of Lord Randolph Churchill.

DR. NANSEN'S EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

It is reported from Norway that Dr. Nansen, the Greenland explorer, will next year set sail on a new Polar expedition. A special steamer which can be hauled on to the surface of the ice is being constructed for the use of the explorer, who has determined to pursue the same course which was taken by the ill-fated *Jeannette*—namely, through the Behring Straits to the islands of New Siberia.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY HALLÉ.

Last evening Mr. C. S. Hallé and Mr. J. Comyns Carr gave a farewell dinner at the New Gallery to Sir Charles and Lady Hallé, who sail for Australia on Friday. The company included, amongst others, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Alma Tadema, Mr. and Mrs. Burne-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Garcia, Mr. Heywood, Sir John and Lady Millais, Mr. and Mrs. Poynter, Signor Piatti, and Mr. George Scharf.

AN EX-CLERKENWELL CURATE SHOT DEAD.

The Rev. J. H. Rose, vicar of Clerkenwell, has received a telegram from Ceylon stating that the Rev. E. J. Perry, who for eleven years was senior curate of Clerkenwell, had been accidentally shot dead by one of the natives. The reverend gentleman went out only six months since from the Church Missionary Society as Principal of their College at Ceylon.

THE FASTING MAN AT THE AQUARIUM.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Giovanni Succi, the fasting man at the Westminster Aquarium, had been 620 hours, or twenty-two days, without food. He has now only more than one-half of his literal Lent. Every day he grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less, but feels no pangs. He smokes and talks cheerfully with his visitors and watchers.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS GENERALLY STEADY TO FIRM.—SMALL BUSINESS.—CHANGES SLIGHT.

There is only a quiet demand for accommodation in the open market. The available supply of floating cash is being rapidly increased by the return of currency from the provinces and the filtering into the market of the dividend money, and short advances are in many directions obtainable at 2½ per cent. The discount rate continues its downward course, and the quotation for three months' bank paper is now little better than 2½ pea cent. It is now fully expected that the Bank rate will be reduced to-morrow, and it certainly seems absurd that the Bank should continue a 4 per cent. official minimum with the open market rate at nearly half that figure.

Stock Exchange markets for the most part present a quiet and uninteresting appearance, and there is as yet no sign of that increase of activity which was looked for after the holidays. The tone on the whole is good, and in most directions the movements are to higher prices. Consols are a shade weaker, but in the Home Railway market some satisfactory traffic announcements have led to a further slight rise, Midland and North Eastern being especially firm. There is less animation in the foreign department, but values as a rule maintain yesterday's advance, the support coming chiefly from Continental Bourses. Argentine and Buenos Ayres currency issues are still weak. American Railways are somewhat irregular, but the variations are unimportant. Trunks have improved slightly on the traffic, but Mexican Railway issues are neglected. Copper Mining shares are firm, and Primitiva Nitrates have recovered a trifle of yesterday's decline.

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. have received telegraphic advices from Valparaiso that the Chilian Government has decreed, under date of 2nd April the opening of the entire line of the Arauco Railway, thus rendering effective the Chilian Government guarantee for twenty years of the interest on the £2,400,000 of 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of the Arauco Company (Limited), issued in 1888.

The Transvaal Gold Exploration and Land Company have received the following telegram:—"Mined during month, 800 tons; battery working twenty days double shifts, crushed 550 tons, yielding 250 oz.; tailings treated yielded 60 oz.; total for March, 310 oz."

The City and Suburban Company's crushings last month yielded 1,150 ounces of gold, and those of the Crown Reef Company 2,800 ounces. The Durban-Roodepoort Gold Mining Company has, since March 8 last, crushed 1,030 tons, yielding 1,177 ounces of retorted gold.

Messrs. J. R. Parkington and Co. state that the shipments of port for March amount to 2,939 pipes (Crown Ruby, 3,750 pipes, making 22,715 pipes for three months, against 22,158 pipes in 1889. The sherry shipments were 5,230 butts, making 14,609 butts for three months, against 14,829 butts in 1889.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases:* London and Brighton, £17,809; North Eastern, £15,196; Great Eastern £11,673; South Eastern, £10,313; Midland, £11,278; Caledonian, £6,016; North Staffords, £1,542; Sheffield, £961; Eastern and Midland, £91; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £12,482; Grand Trunk (main line), £5,797; Chicago and Grand Trunk, £1,277; (Detroit section), £71. *Decreases:* Metropolitan, £304; Metropolitan District, £590.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases:* London Street, £725; Provincial, £433; London, Chatham, and North Metropolitan, £1,511; Belfast, £365; Southampton, £68; London Southern, £91; South London, £220; Sheffield, £138; Bristol, £219; Edinburgh, £531; Glasgow, £737; Bordeaux, £318; and Calais, £29. *Decrease:* Calcutta, £71.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Futures opened slightly higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Midland and North Eastern ¼ each, Caledonian, Great Western, and North Western ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Egyptian 1889 (fully paid) ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, Ecuador ½, Russian Four per Cents. ¼, Italian and Portuguese ⅛. *Declined:* Argentine Cedulas "B" ½, French Four and a Half per Cents. ⅛, Turkish Group 2 ⅛, Peruvian Six per Cents. ⅜, the Five per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Advanced:* Denver Preference ⅜, the Ordinary ¼, Erie Second Mortgage and Wabash General Mortgage ¼ each, Ontario and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each. *Fallen:* Lake Shore ½, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼, and Northern Pacific Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk Second Preference ¼, the First Preference ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16, and Canadian Pacific ⅛. *Lower:* Talfal ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*improved:* Primitiva ⅜, Mason and Barry, Rio Tinto, Tharsis, and Robinson 1-16 each. *Receded:* Tarapaca Water and Tamarugal Nitrate ⅛, Oceana Land ¼, and Gold Fields of South Africa 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Consols (2½) Money	93	⅛
Do. Account	93⅛	⅛
Do. 1905	99⅝	100
New 2½ per Cents	86	½
Local Loans Stock	103⅞	½
India 3½ per Cents	107⅛	8½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs	72½	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	100½	1
Do. of Bonds Ex. Stg.	97	—
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111⅜	⅜
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	101½	2 xd.
Birmingham 3½ p. c.	113	17
Leeds 4 per cent.	113	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112¾	¾
Manchester 4 p. c.	123	9

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	99	9
Cape 4 p. c. Cons. Inscr.	103½	9½ xd
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	111	13
Mauritius 4 p. c. Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1887	103½	10½
N.S. Wales Ins. 1935	112	14
" 3½ 1924	102½	3½
New Zland 4 p. c. Cons.	105½	7½ xd.
Queensland 4 p. c. Ins.	107	8
Do. 4 p. c. Reg.	103½	10½
Victoria 4 p. c. of 1885	111½	12½
W. Australia 4 p. c. Ins.	103	10

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentine 4½ p.c. 1882	73½	5½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extn.	41	½
Do. Cedulas 6	38	9
Do. B	37½	8½
Austrian Gold	93	4 xd.
Silver	77	½
Brazilian 4½ 1883	81½	5½ xd
Do. 1889 (fully pd.)	73¾	6¼ xd.
Do. (partly pd.)	15	11 ditto
Chilian 6 p.c. 1882	105	¼
" " "B"	29¾	30½
" " "J	28½	9½
" " B	88	7
Colombia, New	24¾	¾
Egypt. State Dom.	105	⅛
Do. Unified	93⅞	6¼
Egypt. Preference	108¾	⅜
Do. Privileged	108¾	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rentes	83	⅜
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	105½	6¼
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	94	¼
Do. 6 p. c. Mon.	74½	5¼
Hung. Gold Rentes	86¾	7¼
Italian	92¾	¼
Mexican 6 p.c.	98	⅜
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	16⅝	17½
Do. 6 p. c.	20	¼
Portuguese	41½	¼
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	¼ xd
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅜	⅜ xd.
Turkish, 1854	103	6
Conv. A	24½	¼
Do. B	24½	¼
Do. D	18 3/16	3/16
4½ p. c. 1871	93	¼
5 p. c. Defence	103	½
5 p. c. Priority	97	9
Uruguay Unified	71⅜	2 xd
Do. 6 p. c. 1883	85¾	¼
Virginia Registered	5	⅛
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary	157	9
Do. A	154¾	⅜
Chatham Ordinary	25½	½
Do. Preference	109	½
Caledonian	118½	19
Great Eastern	48½	7½
Great Northern	121½	½
Do. A	102	3
Great Western	162¾	¾
Hull and Barnsley	39½	½
Lond. and South.	127	2
North Western	177¾	8½
South Western	154½	½
Manch. and Sheff.	89	½
Do. A	44½	5½
Metro. Consolidated	75¾	6¼
Do. District	39	½
Midland	141½	¼
North Brit. Pref.	77½	8 xd
Do. Def.	61	¾ xd.
North Eastern	166½	¾
North Stafford	73	15
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	103½	¾
Taff Vale	74	6

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Canada Pacific	74½	⅜
Cen. Pacific Shares	93½	⅜
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	69¾	70½
Denver & R. Grande	15¾	⅜
Do. Preference	47¼	¾
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	110	½
Louis & Nash	86¾	7½
Mexican Ord.	24¾	9½
N.Y. Central Shares	119	½ xd
New York Ontario	18⅝	⅜
N. Y. Erie Shares	25¾	⅛
Do. Second Pref.	60¾	⅜
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¾	½
N.Y., P. & O. Ist M	83⅜	⅜
North Pacific Pref.	75½	6
Ohio & Mississippi	19⅜	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	55	⅛
Phil & Read Sh.	20¾	⅛
Union Pacific Sh.	45¾	⅛
Wabash Preferred	31	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	49½	50½
Grand Trunk Ord.	10½	¾
Do. First Pref.	32¾	¼
Do. Second Pref.	19	¾
Do. Third Pref.	28¾	7
Do. Guaranteed	77½	⅜
Mexican Central	13¾	⅛
Mexican National	55½	4½
Lombardo-Venetian	11 3/16	5/16
Nitrate Railway	15¾	¾
Talfal	4½	⅛
B. Ayres & Rosario	104	7
Do. Great Southern	173	81
Do. Great Western	145	8
S. Paulo (Braz.)	44	6

BANKS.

Alliance Bank	141½	15½
City Bank	23	½
Colonial	49	51
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial	19¼	20½
Imperial Ottoman	11½	¾
London and County	33	9
Lloyds	27½	8½
Lon. and Westm.	70½	70½
London Joint Stock	40	⅛
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	27	8
Provincial of Ireland	24	½
Smith, Pk., & Co.	3¾	5½
Union of London	41½	2½
National Discount	11	½

TRUSTS.

Fn. & Cn. Gov. Df.	135	9
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	113	½
Lon. and N.Y. Inv	93¾	10½
Stock Conversion	1½	¾
South African Gold	1½	⅞
Trus., Fin., & Gen.	5	⅛

MINING & LAND.

Indian Con. Gold	1⅞	2
Mysore Gold	6¼	⅜
Oregum Gold	2 3/16	5/16
Cape Copper	3½	⅜
Rio Tinto	11½	12
Mason & Barry	6½	⅜
Rio Tinto	16¾	½
Tharsis	4½	⅜
Montana	1 1/16	3/16
De Beers	17	¾
Goldfield West	5½	⅞
New Jumpers	11⅝	12
City and Suburban	5½	⅜
Jumper's Gold	5¾	⅜
Nubles	4⅞	5
Robinson	4	⅛
Salisbury	5¾	⅜
Sutherland Reef	3	⅛
S. Afr. Exploratn	13¾	13½
Do. New	5	⅛
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4	¼
Exploring Co.	14	16
Johannesburg	8¾	⅜
Southern Land	1	⅛
Transvaal Land	⅜	5/16 pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American	49	50
Do. Preferred	83½	4½
Brazilian Submarine	12½	¾ xd
Direct Spanish	10¾	¼
Eastern	13	⅜
Do. Extension	14½	⅜
Globe Tel. & Trust	8½	⅜
National Telephone	6	⅛

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Omn.	139	90
London Road	65½	⅜
London Street	113½	12½
London Tramways	14¾	15½
North Metropolitan	138½	19½

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	210	15
Grand Junction	120	5
Kent	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River	152	3
Sthwrk & V'xhall	160	5
Tarapaca	8	⅜
West Middlesex	230	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	249	52
Imp. Continental	219	24
South Metropolitan	235	40
Do. B	228	33
Do. C	235	45
London Electric	2½	⅜
Metrplitan Electric	8½	⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's	70	2
Bell's Asbestos	9⅞	10½
Guinness and Co.	240	2
Hotchkiss	5	½
Linotype Deutsch.	1¾	2¼
Bryant and May	13⅝	⅜
Eastman's Ord	10½	¾
Hiram's Copper, &c	5½	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7¾	¼
Liverpool Nitrate	11	13
Colorado Nitrate	3¾	⅜
Primitiva Nitrate	11¾	12½
Rosario Nitrate	3⅝	3¾
San Pablo	8½	9
San Jorge	5¼	⅜
Tocopilla	2½	3
Tamarugal	1¾	2⅛
Salt Union Shares	11¾	⅜
Pyando Steam Del	19	200
Royal Mail Steam	69	72
Hudson's Bay	23	¾
Suez Canal	91½	2
E. & W. India Dks	18	19
Lon. & St. K. Dock	33	8

SIR WILFRID IN GOOD SPIRITS.

HUMOROUS SPEECH AT BANGOR.

At a Liberal meeting at Bangor last night, Sir Wilfrid Lawson is reported to have delivered a speech bristling with *bons mots*. He said he was a poor sort of chap to send to a Welsh election. He came from poor little England, which was inhabited by Tories, infested by Philistines, and ruled by publicans and sinners. He read in a Tory paper that Bangor was the key of the position. Well, let them turn the key and lock the Tory out. The Liberal candidate was not a swell, nor a landlord, nor, like Sudeley, had he established flannel mills. What on earth had flannel mills to do with politics? If they wanted flannel mills, let Mr. Ellis Nanney stay at home and build them. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure, the hon. baronet said that when Mr. Gladstone introduced that measure a number of young fellows called Joe and Jesse said that he was becoming somewhat disparaunated. They were the men of unalterable opinions. They had never had an opinion on this subject, and they were fully prepared to maintain that opinion. There was a story told of a man who went to have a Turkish bath, and when it was over he looked for his clothes, and could not find them. So he called the attendant, and he could not find them; and then they looked again, and still could not find them. Then the attendant said, "Do you think, sir, you had any clothes when you came here?" He doubted if some of these so-called Liberals had any principles at any time. There was another story. A young prodigal who went off to Australia and lived riotously, at last, when all his money was spent, thought of going home to his father, but had not enough money to pay for the telegram announcing his return, except a few words; so he telegraphed home, "Fatted calf for me." Well, they were quite ready to kill the fatted calf for any of those who wished to return to the Liberal fold. He called their attention to the fact that the highest official in the postal department, against one of the most stringent rules of that department, was at that very moment delivering a political speech in Carnarvon, and yet they prated about law and order. He wished they would read the Acts of the Apostles to-morrow. They would find there the story of Demetrius, the silversmith, who was one of the cutest fellows that profane or sacred history gave an account of. He was the first Conservative election agent. He first of all got those people to think that their craft was in danger. Then he cried out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The Church in danger: that was what was in danger now—fat livings, bishoprics, and that sort of thing. There was a parson in the county in which he lived, who was a rough, jovial sort of fellow, after a good dinner. Well, he met a parishioner one day, and said to him, "John, you have not been to church lately."—"No, Mr. Jones," said John; "but you know I always pay my tithes regularly."—"Well," said the parson, "I know you do that, John, and, after all, that is the main part of the business." He concluded with exhorting them to go to the poll to-morrow and vote straight for Mr. Lloyd George.

FREE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to Dalziel it is proposed to establish technical schools in the United States, which will be totally free. They will be constituted on the same system as the designing schools at Mulhouse and Crefeld. There is at the present time no school in the United States where working men are able to learn designing—an impetus has been given to this movement by the discovery that Europeans don't want Americans to learn designing. A youth was recently dismissed from the school at Crefeld because he was an American, and his learning the art might lead to American competition.

THE KAISER AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Much comment has been aroused by the fact (writes Dalziel's Berlin correspondent) that the Kaiser has lately issued several Prussian State papers signed only by himself, and without being countersigned by a Minister. This is against the Constitution, and renders the papers null and void in the eyes of the law. The letter offering Prince Bismarck the Duchy of Lauenburg and the late Cabinet order to the army are (continues the correspondent) instances of this unconstitutional procedure.

A CONVENTION OF MORMONS.

A Loami (Iowa) telegram to Dalziel reports that 200 Mormons are at the present time holding a convention in this town. At one of the meetings Joseph Smith, a son of the founder of Mormonism, preached a sermon in which he dwelt upon the present position of the community, and read a report showing that there had been 2,000 accessions to the Church during the past year.

SOCIALISTS AND THE "PRINCE BISMARCK" BALLOON.

The American aëronaut Edward Damm, who has been making balloon experiments before the military authorities, has (a Dalziel telegram correspondent telegraphs) met with brutal ill-treatment from a crowd of Socialist labourers At the moment of his descending yesterday at Oranienburg, a suburb of this city, with his monster balloon, "Prince Bismarck," a crowd of workmen attacked him and cut the balloon, rendering it a complete wreck. Dr. Damm showing fight he was knocked down and kicked. A body of soldiers who came upon the scene barely succeeded in saving his life. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was conveyed to a carriage and brought back to Berlin.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES IN BERLIN.

A new Socialist song, with the refrain "Das sind die Arbeitsmänner," sung to the melody of the formerly prohibited Andreas Hofer song, is being widely sung in Berlin, and it is considered (a Berlin correspondent of Dalziel declares) a significant indication of the social revolution going on in the German capital that soldiers and Socialists may be seen daily marching up and down the Tempelhofer Feld arm-in-arm singing the new Volkslied.

A SANTA CLAUS CONVALESCENT HOME.

The Santa Claus Society, while continuing its useful work of collecting and distributing among the different hospitals gifts of toys and tickets for convalescent homes, proposes (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) to open a convalescent home for children in North London. The home will not only be for delicate children needing change, but will also provide for two classes of patients generally ineligible at convalescent homes—namely, babies under three years of age, children requiring an uncertain amount of surgical nursing after they leave the hospital. The society hopes that funds will be forthcoming to enable the home to be opened this summer, so that the first of the little inmates may enjoy the bracing air on the heights of Highgate during the summer months.

TEMPERANCE RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* gives currency to the rumour that it is contemplated by a well-known firm of contractors to establish at all the railway stations where practicable a separate refreshment-room where nothing but temperance drinks are to be sold.

At the forthcoming military exhibition at Chelsea the only refreshments are to be of the teetotal kind.

A MAX O'RELL STORY.

Max O'Rell mentions a curious incident of his visit to Ohio College. When he appeared before the students to deliver his lecture the president of the college offered up a prayer that their minds might be prepared so that they could appreciate his subtle witticisms.—*Dalziel.*

THE STORY OF A WRECK FIFTY YEARS AGO.

There has just been laid bare by the action of the Spey, at Kingston, Garmouth, a village situated at the mouth of that river, rather an interesting relic in the shape of a wrecked barque that came to grief some fifty-four years ago. About the year 1836 the *Minerva*, a Welsh barque of some 150 tons burthen, struck on the Skerries and knocked a hole in her starboard bow. In order to save the crew, and, if possible, the ship, the *Minerva* was run for Spey's bar, which at that period boasted of one of the finest natural harbours on the margin of the Moray Firth. After considerable difficulty the bar was reached, and the cargo was safely landed. The vessel then entered the harbour, and while lying there was the subject of a long legal dispute. The owners of the cargo claimed damages from the owners of the *Minerva*, and the case dragged its weary length in the Court of Session, and was ultimately withdrawn without being settled. Meantime the vessel, practically disowned, fell gradually into decay, and, settling down into the harbour basin, filled with sand, and in time disappeared. Since then the Spey, so noted for its vagaries, has passed and repassed over the channel, and all memory of the *Minerva* or her history was as completely blotted out as she was herself. But of late the river has been cutting deep at its mouth, and the black, decayed and water-logged form of the old barque has once more appeared to view (just being for half a century and more embedded in some twelve feet of shingle.

LECTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick will begin a course of three lectures on the Place of Oxford University in English History on, Tuesday (April 15). Professor C. V. Boys will begin a course of three lectures, on the Heat of the Moon and Stars, on Thursday (April 17); and Captain Abney will begin a course of three lectures on Colour and its Chemical Action, on Saturday (April 19). The evening meetings will be resumed on Friday (April 18), when Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., will give a discourse on Welding by Electricity.

MUSICAL MEMS.

The income of the fund from which the salary of the Gresham Professor of Music is paid amounts to the moderate sum of something over £100 per annum. It cannot be this, therefore, alone which is inducing the lively competition in the City for the post.

The recently issued outline programme of the summer musical season at the Crystal Palace includes the performance of "The Golden Legend" on May 3; and the grand performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" by the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir and a large orchestra in June. The soloists on this latter occasion include Mr. Santley, who is expected to return from Australia in time to be present at them.

It is said that the receipts of the Abbey-Grau operatic tour, with Mdme. Patti, in America have amounted to £200,000. Mdme. Patti and Signor Tamagno only failed to appear on one occasion for which they were announced.

Two strangers announce recitals at St. James's Hall on early dates. M. Paderewski will play on May 9, 20, and 29, and Herr Xaver Scharwenka will give recitals on June 10 and 17.

Herr Stavenhagen has been selected to play for the great South German Musical Festival, at Düsseldorf, on May 25, 26, and 27.

The annual report of the "F" (Broadwood) company of the St. John's division of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers has been issued, and discloses a most laudable evidence of efficiency. Of the eighty-one members of the company, no less than twenty-five have won marksmen's badges.

Besides the imposing winter garden which Mdme. Patti is having built at Craig-y-Nos, the builders are now busy with a private theatre to be attached to the *diva's* Welsh castle. It is to cost nearly £25,000. It will be finished in the early autumn.

EXCITING SCENE ON A GREENWICH BOAT.

An incident which proved somewhat exciting occurred yesterday afternoon in connection with one of the steamers plying between London Bridge and Greenwich. The boat should have left London Bridge at half-past four, but did not reach there until after that time, and there was a great crowd of people waiting for her, among them many women and children. There was a crush in getting on board, and all were taken who could get on. Between Cherry Garden Pier and Limehouse the weather became very bad. The wind was strong, and the rain driven by it was almost blinding. Those who could went below, but most of the passengers had to be content to face the gale and bear with half-pass as well as might be. Umbrellas were turned inside out, and the huddling together of women and children gave little of either shelter or comfort. As the boat approached the West India Dock pier a great rope, slung between a big steamer and a floating buoy, barred the way. The master of the Greenwich boat did not see it until too late. He called out, but his boat touched the rope as he called, and the minute the paddlewheel caught it and took it round. There was a crunch, and the steamer was disabled. By some rapid means the rope was cut, and the boat drifted, skilfully managed by the men in charge, until she could be made fast to some barges some distance beyond the pier. Then the passengers, drenched with rain, and excited by what had happened, had to wait until the next boat came on. It came alongside and took off as many as cared to go. But about a score preferred waiting to going on then. These were in a while taken back by a return boat to West India Dock Pier, and from there to Greenwich, reaching that place at about seven o'clock, instead of a little after five o'clock. Those who waited saw that one of the floats of the paddle had been wrenched from its place and thus broken. Whilst the remnant of her passengers were waiting at the West India Dock Pier they saw an empty steamer of the company come down and tow the disabled one back towards London Bridge.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN SIBERIA.

M. A. Siberikoff, the well-known Siberian capitalist, is (writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) about to conduct a Russian expedition to the mouths of the rivers Obi and Yenissei, in his own steamers, the *Obi* and the *Nordenskjöld*. The latter vessel will leave St. Petersburg as soon as navigation opens, and will join the *Obi* at Archangel, whence they will sail in company for the mouth of the Yenissei.

THE RUSSIAN ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION IN BOMBAY.

A Central News telegram from Bombay says:—The grave impeachment of the Bombay police authorities for their ill-treatment of the Russian expedition under M. Kargopoloff, while on its way to Abyssinia, which recently appeared in the *Novoe Vremya*, has caused much amusement, considering the tender surveillance which the Russian police are accustomed to use towards foreigners. The *Bombay Gazette* this morning ridicules the protests of the *Novoe Vremya*, and states that the men were liable to prosecution, seeing that they were found to have arms concealed in their clothes, and besides lacking credentials of any kind, gave varying and confused accounts as to their ultimate objects and destination. They were merely detained by the police in order that inquiries should be made, and these proving satisfactory they were allowed to proceed on their journey.

PETER'S PENCE.

During last year Austria contributed £16,000 to Peter's Pence; next came Italy and France, with £14,000 each; South America, with £12,400; North America, £11,500; Spain, £8,000; North Germany, £7,200; Portugal, £6,000; Ireland, £5,200; Belgium, £4,200; Asia, £4,000; Roumania, £4,000; Great Britain, £3,800; Africa, £3,600; Poland, £3,400; Australia, £3,400; Switzerland, £2,200; and Russia, £1,600.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S FLING AT THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—We have as yet received no idea of the feeling which one of the last speeches which the Duke of Connaught delivered in Bombay created in official circles. Reporters were not invited to the function, but one sentence, in which he alluded to his own position in regard to the Indian army, obtained an immediate publicity. "Whoever the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay may be," declared his Royal Highness, "he is very much in the hands of the Government of India. Little latitude is allowed to him, and he is obliged, in many things, to do the best that is possible with the means at his disposal." This remark, which, as yet, has had no publicity in England, gave a renewed prominence to certain rumours which at one time had circulation as to his Royal Highness's relations with the authorities.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A Portsmouth correspondent informs *Truth* that the Queen embarked for the Continent there the other day at the south railway jetty in the harbour, which, having been condemned, has been in process of rebuilding for the last two years. The jetty is pretty well covered with timber, iron rails, and other débris, and at the entrance there is a notice-board with the startling announcement: "This jetty is not safe for heavy traffic;" but, although the Royal train was about the heaviest "traffic" that could well be conceived, it was run down on to the presumably unsafe jetty, and, in order to prevent any risk of a fright to the Queen or any of the Royal party, the disquieting notice-board was put away for the evening.

THE COST OF UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY.

The average annual expense of clothing the men in our Army continues to be very much the same as it has been for several years past. A Life Guard's is, of course, says *Truth*, the most expensive uniform to maintain, its annual cost being exactly £7 0s. 10*d*. At the other end of the scale comes the infantryman of the line, whose uniform costs his country £2 18s. 1*d*. every year. To dress a foot guardsman involves an outlay of £4 19s. 5*d*. per annum, which does not include his "bearskin," while a kilted Highlander comes out comparatively cheap, considering the sartorial effect he produces, at £4 0s. 8*d*. The average annual cost throughout the army, taking cavalry and infantrymen, artillerymen, and engineers together is £4 7s. 3½*d*.

ATLANTIC PASSENGER EXPRESSES.

The scheme propounded recently by a London newspaper for establishing a marvellously rapid line of steamers between Milford Haven and New York has (a New York telegram says) attracted some attention here. The *New York Times* has taken the matter up and obtained interviews with the leading railroad and steamship authorities, but the inquiries have led to no practical result. Indeed, it would appear that the gentlemen referred to regard the scheme as impracticable and as a resuscitation of a long-standing project originally launched by Mr. Corbin, the well-known president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has founded three annual scholarships, each of the value of £300 per annum, to be held in England for four years. The studentships are to be awarded to native students of medicine, law, and physical science or engineering. On their return to Hyderabad they are to place their services at the disposal of the Nizam's Government for four years or until the receipt of permanent employment.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W.—All the New and Standard Books; discount, 3*d*. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

We regret to hear of the death yesterday morning of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* and of *Lloyd's News*.

The funeral service will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Friday morning at half-past eleven o'clock, and the interment will afterwards take place at Highgate Cemetery.

A PUBLISHER BEFORE HE WAS SIXTEEN.

Edward Lloyd (says the obituary notice in the *Daily Chronicle*) was born at Thornton Heath, near Croydon, on the 16th of February, 1815. On leaving school at an early age he attached himself to the London Mechanics' Institution, and studied shorthand with such success as to carry off a silver pen offered for competition to the members of the class. An illustration of the practical bent of young Lloyd's mind was soon afforded, for he commenced his publishing career before he had reached sixteen, and one of his early productions was a sixpenny handbook, called "Lloyd's Stenography; or an Easy and Compendious System of Shorthand." The definitions were printed and the shorthand characters written in with pen and ink by his own hand. For some years he compiled on, among numerous publications brought out being *Lloyd's Weekly Miscellany* and *Lloyd's Weekly Atlas*, which sold largely, and were the precursors of the *Family Herald* and other still popular periodicals depending mainly on fiction.

HOW HE MET THE "STOP OR STAMP" CRISIS.

In the autumn of 1842 Mr. Lloyd issued a penny illustrated paper, dealing chiefly with notices of books, theatricals, and gossip, the design being to keep the news within such limits as would not infringe the law. A story of the escape of a lion from a travelling menagerie was brought under the notice of the authorities, and as it related to a recent occurrence they pronounced it a news paragraph. This decision rendered the machinery and plant of the paper liable to seizure, and its venturesome proprietor to imprisonment. But Edward Lloyd was not a man to be daunted by difficulties, and when told that he must either "stop or stamp" his new paper he resolved to go on at all hazards, though the risk was tremendous. The necessary securities for good behaviour, the payment of fines, &c., were found, and on November 27, 1842, *Lloyd's Illustrated London Newspaper* was published, duly stamped, at 2*d*. With the eighth number came a change, illustrations being abandoned, and the price of the paper increased to 2½*d*. In September of the following year the office was set up in the north-west corner of Salisbury-square, where Samuel Richardson wrote "Pamela" and Oliver Goldsmith was at one time engaged as a printer's reader.

THE HISTORY OF "LLOYD'S NEWSPAPER."

Here Edward Lloyd continued with unflagging courage the battle for a cheap press. In April 1, 1852, when *Lloyd's Weekly* was nearly ten years old, and had attained a sale of 70,000 weekly, Douglas Jerrold became editor. Towards the end of the same year the full reports given of the death and funeral of the Duke of Wellington sent the paper up to 150,000. From that time its proprietor never looked back. The abolition of the advertisement duty in 1853 quickly doubled the receipts from this source; and when two years later the taking off of the stamp duty enabled the paper to be reduced to 2*d*. there was a greatly increased demand. To meet this Mr. Lloyd in the summer of 1856 introduced Hoe's American Rotary Presses into this country, thus leading to a revolution in newspaper printing. A more stupendous change was in store for the Press, although it was not until 1861 that Parliament, by decreeing the abolition of the paper duty, rendered the popular journals of the present day possible. Mr. Lloyd was one of the first to seize the opportunity, by anticipating the removal of the duty, and boldly reducing *Lloyd's* to a penny. The result justified his highest anticipations, for the sale went up by leaps and bounds. In 1862 improvements in stereotyping enabled duplicate plates of entire pages to be cast, which paved the way for the ultimate triumph of Hoe's perfecting press, printing complete papers from gigantic rolls, many miles in length.

AND OF THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

The remarkable journalistic enterprise of Mr. Lloyd was further illustrated later in life. At a period when the majority of men wish to retire—after he had passed threescore years—he startled his friends by purchasing a local journal for £30,000, and setting to work with his wonted zeal and energy to transform it into an imperial daily paper of the first rank. His declared intention was to push *The London Daily Chronicle* for five years, and then see what was its position. The result was speedy, with a lavish hand, the entire outlay reaching over a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The experienced proprietor appealed to the public by providing the most varied newspaper of the day, and popular support was not wanting. Long before the five years had expired all anxiety as to the result was removed, and the career of the *Daily Chronicle* has since been steadily progressive.

HIS SPECULATION IN ESPARTO.

In addition to carrying on his gigantic newspaper enterprises Mr. Lloyd established a very large business as a paper-maker, and his mill at Sittingbourne is known as one of the finest in the country, producing about 200 tons per week, and supplying many of the colonial papers in addition to his own. More than a quarter of a century ago he spent a fortune in opening up the trade in esparto as a material for paper-making. That commodity had previously only been obtained in small quantities from Spain, but Mr. Lloyd twice visited Algeria, and leased considerably over a hundred thousand acres of land there for esparto production. In all his undertakings he was keenly alive to the advantages offered by new inventions, and the adoption of the most improved machinery and appliances.

MR. LLOYD'S POLITICAL CREED.

Although not taking an active part in public life, Mr. Edward Lloyd was an earnest supporter of every Liberal movement for the good of the people and the advancement of the country. The following announcement appeared in the first number of his weekly journal:—"With regard to politics, it was well said by Montaigne that 'politics was a science, but faction a disease.' We have but one creed, and that embraces but one proposition—the happiness and welfare of our country. We have no private interest to serve; no party to laud. We enter the political ocean a free-trader. Our flag is independence, and we will nail it to the mast." Mr. Lloyd some years since received the honour of being elected by selection as a member of the Reform Club, for services rendered to the Liberal party. He was a member of the City Liberal Club, a life member of the Devonshire, and one of the earliest promoters of the National Liberal Club, in which he never ceased to take a deep interest.

Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha are now shown at Madame Tussaud's.

Sir John Millais is engaged in painting a portrait of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.

Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived at Brighton, and is staying at the Orleans Club.

Captain Henry C. Kane landed at Portsmouth yesterday morning from the *Calliope*, and received the hearty congratulations of many brother officers.

Mr. Michael Davitt has accepted the invitation of the Liverpool Reform Club to a dinner at the club on Monday, June 2.

Mr. J. G. Fitzgerald, a large ranche owner of Calgary, Alberta, who is at Montreal, says that he believes Lord Boyle is now in South Africa, as he repeatedly told him he was going to the diamond mines there.

Mr. A. T. Story has been commissioned by Mr. William Linnell to write the biography of his father, the late James Linnell, who died some nine or ten years ago, aged nearly ninety.

Owing to the delicate state of the Duchess of Fife's health, neither her Royal Highness nor the Duke will be able to open the Electrical Exhibition at Edinburgh next month.

Lord and Lady Reay leave Bombay for Marseilles in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Oriental* on Saturday. They will break their journey in the South of France, deferring their departure for England until the warm weather sets in.

Farmers throughout Manitoba and the North-West are preparing to organise to elect only representatives who are pledged to wipe out the tariff, as recent charges so increase the burdens of settlers in the North-West that they are groaning under the additional load. It will not be surprising if the heavy taxation results in deterring immigration.

Mr. David Stevenson and his daughters, Mrs. Birchall and Mrs. West Jones, left Niagara Falls yesterday for Woodstock. The ladies will remain there until after the trial of Birchall next October, and Mr. Stevenson sails for England in the *Germanic* on the 23rd.

Dr. Ivon Hood has sufficiently recovered yesterday to be able to drive out. The ex-Emperor has, in the opinion of his doctors, excited himself too much recently in attending literary and other meetings, and his participation in discussions of any kind have for the future been forbidden.

The International Congress on the Administration of Prisons, to be held in St. Petersburg, will be divided into three sections, acting independently of each other, and charged to consider respectively the questions of penal legislation, prison treatment, and preventive measures against crime.

The Rev. David J. Waller, secretary of the Wesleyan Conference, sails from Liverpool to-day for New York by the steamship *Germanic*, to attend as British representative at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shortly to assemble in the city of St. Louis, in Missouri.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s*. per month (Second-hand 10*s*. 6*d*. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENESIS AND SIR GEORGE STOKES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Sir George Stokes, writing to a working-man lecturer, says that "the maintenance of the life of living things is dependent on radiation from the sun." How, then, does Sir George account for the "fruit tree yielding fruit"—as set forth in Genesis—before even the sun was created?—Yours faithfully,

H. A. B.

Easter Monday, 1890.

AMONG THE LEPERS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Just when the departure of Sister Rose Gertrude to the leper settlement on Molokai is attracting so much attention it will be a surprise to many people to learn that for more than a year past, unknown and unnoticed on Robben Island, an English lady has been and still is leading a life of complete devotion to the female lepers there. Living as she does in the same building with them and in their constant company, it is probable that she is in more intimate contact and incurs a risk as great as that of any other worker whose name is at present so prominently before the public. In similar obscurity a gentleman (Mr. Filch, late a lay member of St. Philip's Mission, Cape Town) is giving his whole services among the male lepers, shrinking from no contact and avoiding no risks in the execution of his duty. There are about one hundred male lepers, and the only other attendance they get is from some of the lepers themselves who are less afflicted than their fellows.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Robben Island, Cape Colony, March 18. SOUTH AFRICA.

NOVELS IN ST. PAUL'S.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—To argue with an editor is like arguing with the master of many legions; but, as you have asked me a question, perhaps you will allow me to answer it. I arrived at St. Paul's Cathedral an hour before the service began, and had, consequently, "nothing better to do" than to sit "in a wise passive-ness"—as most persons generally do when they go early to church. The objectionable novel-reader, however, was so placed that I could not possibly avoid seeing her; and if my observation of her was as minute as you think, it was *à mon corps défendant*. What became of her and her novel after the service began I know not; nor did I attempt to say. As, however, your question evidently suggests a "better" way of behaving than that ordinarily observed by most people when they go early to church, may we not respectfully say to you, with Horace,

> . . . . . Si quid novisti rectius istis
> Candidus imperti.

—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, B. F.

Easter Tuesday.

SHOULD LIBRARY BOOKS BE CUT?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Every time that I decline to buy a "Mudie" second-hand book on account of its having been spoiled in the cutting open, I ask myself a question which your quotation from *Jewish Society* raises once more in my mind—"Why do not the circulating libraries have new books carefully and properly cut open before sending them out?" If the answer is—"Because subscribers like to be reminded that they are sometimes first readers of circulating library books," I would ask whether the pain of having so often to put up with an uncut volume does not counterbalance the pleasure of sometimes being the one who is privileged to do the cutting. When the argument is added that the value of the books, when eventually sold, must be reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. by the carelessness of the subscribers who "open" them (not I hope with their fingers, but with knives too sharp or not sharp enough, and with knives which are too often allowed to stop cutting a half-inch from the beginning of the leaf, leaving that half-inch to be torn by the first reader who opens the book, fair and square, at that page), I marvel that the librarians are not convinced that the damaging of books which they connive at is a piece of bad policy (as well as a sin).—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

17, *Golden-square, W.*

TO AMERICA IN THREE DAYS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of this date a paragraph appears regarding a proposal to reduce the sea passage between the American continent and Europe to 3 days 13 hours, Milford Haven being made the eastern port of destination. May I be allowed to point out a circumstance at present under consideration which will enable the sea passage to be still further reduced—perhaps to under three days? You are aware that a proposal has been made to construct a ship canal between the Forth and the Clyde, and that preliminary surveys with this view are at present being made. The canal or Glasgow would be about the same distance as Milford Haven from St. Charles Bay and a point on the west coast of Ireland. Broad Haven, on the line of the northern route, is about 250 miles nearer the Canadian shore. Were the canal made, steamers making London or the east coast of England their destination would be enabled to land passengers with a voyage of under three days according to the calculations in the paragraph referred to. London vid the proposed canal being little more than 200 miles further from New York than Liverpool, a fast line of steamers might, with advantage, adopt this route; or those at present trading might do so, considering the additional advantage of a cheap supply of fuel which could be obtained *en route*—the course of the canal being directly through an extensive coal field.—Yours truly,

London, April 7. EON STRATHAAR.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BAND FOR LONDON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The London County Council, having taken into consideration the fact that the parks and open spaces under their control might be made much more attractive and be given at the same time a higher educational value if first-class instrumental music could occasionally be heard there, resolved last year to apply to Parliament for powers to maintain a metropolitan band; but as these powers cannot be obtained for some time it is thought desirable to bring the matter unofficially before the public, with a view to form and start as soon as possible a band of the highest class of excellence, and of as large a number as the public support will justify. I have consulted several experts, and find that about £1,200 would be sufficient for present purposes. Surely there should be no difficulty in procuring this small sum in a vast city like London, where so many wealthy, music-loving citizens must feel a pleasure in contributing to an object which would not only tend to elevate and humanize the masses, but would be an unspeakable boon to all classes of Londoners. Any part of the metropolitan area would be at liberty to apply through its local authorities for a detachment to play in any park or open space available; and London, the greatest, richest city in the world, would in this respect no longer remain behind many fifth-rate cities on the Continent. I have often heard the great basso, Lablache, declare that the English people very soon acquired a love of really good music if they had opportunities of hearing it; and this seems confirmed by the enormous audiences attracted to the Mile-end Assembly Hall by the sublime works of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. Should this appeal meet with a fitting response a strong committee will at once be formed to carry the movement into effect. I may add that among many friends who have expressed to me their approval and have promised support are the following:—Lord Meath, Mr. H. W. Lawson, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Sir T. Farrer, Bart., the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, and Messrs. Leon, Hoare, Holmes, Costelloe, Stuart, Samuel, Beal, Doubleday, Dickinson, &c. I now beg to invite all your readers who are in sympathy with us to favour me with their names, and also to state the sums they are willing to contribute.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, L.C.C.,
Chairman Parks and Open Spaces Committee.

North Park, Eltham, S.E.

P.S.—It should be clearly understood that this movement is quite independent of the Council, although many of its members will warmly support it.

TRADES UNIONISM ON THE CONTINENT.

A CHAT WITH A DUTCH LABOUR LEADER.

One of the leading labour lights of Holland is Van der Kolk, of Rotterdam. He figured conspicuously in the late dock strike there, and is the president of the Rotterdam branch of the Dockers' Union, besides having been the life and soul of many of the recent labour movements in other circles in Holland. Being in London a couple of days ago, a representative took the opportunity of having a chat with him. He found him to be a man of thirty-eight years of age, and wearing the garb of a dock labourer. He speaks English and German fluently, and seems well versed in the Labour movements of the Continent.

Asked if trade unionism was making much headway in Holland, he replied:—

"Yes! it is progressing very rapidly indeed, especially considering the many difficulties in the way. You see trades unionism is quite new to the labourers with us, and consequently they are somewhat suspicious of it. Besides they have seen several trades unions absolutely collapse in the skilled trades."

"What has usually been the cause of such collapses?"—"Of course, in some cases it has been through the lack of interest taken in the union by the members, but the failures have usually been through the attachment of so-called 'benefits' to the Trades Union."

"Are you opposed, then, to sick and funeral benefits being attached to trades unions?"—"Yes, decidedly; because, in the first place, the two cannot be worked—financially sound lines, and because trades unions with 'benefits' hanging on usually develop into inactive organizations, afraid to strike or take necessary extreme action for fear of jeopardizing their 'benefit' funds."

"What do your members in Holland think of the Dockers' Union being international?"—"Most of them think it a splendid thing, but some of the suspicious are impressed with the arguments of the employers (Brokers) who say, only break your connection with the Union in England, and then see what we will do for you. The 'national' spirit amongst the workers is rapidly giving place to the broader one of internationalism. They say, 'No Englishman, no Frenchman, no German, no Dutchman, all working brothers.'"

"Do the members pay contributions well?"—"Yes, very well. We tell them when the big fight comes Englishmen will not help them unless they pay up their twopences. We have a splendid large hall to meet in now, which we have taken for five years. Here we have talks on labour subjects, and great interest is taken in the union work."

"Have you much difficulty in getting rules registered, and all that sort of thing in Holland?"—"Yes. I know you talk about delays and red-tapeism in England, but it is not to be compared with Holland. Eight years ago the lightermen of Rotterdam started a union, and sent their rules to be registered. They only got them back with corrections a few weeks ago. Consequently the union fell through, and most of the lightermen now belong to the Dockers' Union."

"How about the Socialists and the labour movement in Holland?"—"A good many of the labourers are Socialists, but they must not say so. If a speaker tells an audience he is a Social-Democrat they will leave him. If he does not say he is a Social-Democrat, but preaches their doctrines, they will applaud his speech. The prejudice of the labourers is against the name."

"Are unions being established in many of the trades?"—"Yes, nearly every trade now has its union, and the membership of the older unions is being increased in big jumps. The movement is rapidly growing, and is extending its influence politically. Working men are beginning to think; and altogether—though many obstacles have yet to be overcome—there seems to be a bright future for Trades Unionism in Holland."

THE LABOUR ELECTORAL CONGRESS.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S POSITION.

The Congress resumed its sittings at Hanley yesterday. The first resolution proposed was in favour of a largely increased representation of labour on municipal and local bodies. It recommended the selection of candidates at an early moment, the registration of voters, the selection of wards where the party majorities are small as the scene of contests, and energetic opposition to all unfair employers and known enemies of labour, to whatever party they may belong. The resolution was adopted, as was also a recommendation that as far as possible labour representatives on municipal and local bodies should use their influence to promote evening meetings of these bodies. A resolution regretting that in the Employers' Liability Bill just introduced certain objectionable clauses are retained, such as embody the doctrine of common employment, contracting out, and limitation of the amount of compensation, was carried. A resolution which "refused to recognize Mr. Bradlaugh as a labour representative" was carried by 21 votes to 19 against an amendment which declared "That this congress sees no reason why the member for Northampton should assume that he represents the working men of Great Britain on this subject." Resolutions in favour of land nationalization, payment of members and of election expenses out of the rates, and the preservation of footpaths were afterwards agreed to, and the place of the next meeting was fixed at London by 24 votes, against 21 which were cast for Birmingham. An instruction was given to the Executive Committee to consider the advisability of securing a labour candidate for the city of Norwich, and a resolution in favour of the better housing of the poor was also agreed to

A CHEMIST'S VIEW OF THE TUDOR EXHIBITION.

The Holbein portraits in this exhibition are of absorbing interest to artists, but they are also suggestive of much that is valuable to an antiquarian chemist, especially if he be versed in the ways of early painters and alchemists. Nor can the questions suggested by these paintings fail to interest all modern painters who are not too conceited to receive assistance from their predecessors.

We chemists (writes Mr. A. P. Laurie in the *Art Weekly*) are regarded by artists as a kind of genii, whose function it is to supply him with all the materials that he requires for his art. But even modern science has not made us as powerful as we are willing. For instance, we are requested to deliver up to him a yellow that shall be at once bright and harmless. And here the directions to be found in old MSS. give us as little help as our own knowledge. We find mention of yellow ochres, Naples yellow, orpiment, of course, and some yellow lakes, but that is all. Accordingly, my attention was at once arrested by the gorgeous yellow drapery in the "Rainbow" portrait of Elizabeth, and I hurried up to examine it. I discovered that it was produced by glazing colour over gold leaf. This method, I found, was always employed for producing bright yellows in the portraits by Holbein and his contemporaries. The colour used for glazing was apparently raw sienna. Examples of this are in St. Dorothy's Collar (No. 94), and the yellow staff in the portrait of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk (No. 41). I can conceive no more perfect way of producing a permanent and brilliant yellow.

The reds in these pictures are of equal interest. I have been preparing lately some of the old lakes, Lac lake, Brexilium, Kermes, and others, and can obtain very rich effects by glazing them over the finest Chinese vermilion. I recognized some such methods in these pictures. A very fine example of a pure lake is to be seen in the sleeve of Francis, Prince of Thurn and Taxis (No. 153). It is either lac or kermes lake, probably lac. The hat of the same picture is interesting. I know of only one way in which this deep red can have been produced with the colours in use at the time—that is, by glazing lac or kermes over vermilion. These methods are so simple and the results so pure that they cannot possibly be imitated by the heterogeneous mixtures that are to be found on a modern palette.

By-the-by, the sleeve in the full-length portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, is peculiarly fine, and the painting is too clever to show the precise method employed, but the deep blue background is very instructive. I believe that it is a dark copper frit. Professor Russell is preparing a series of these copper frits, beginning with the blue used by the Egyptians. It is strange that these blues should have disappeared so completely from the modern paint-box when we consider that besides their beauty they have the advantage of being absolutely permanent.

As to the question which one naturally asks in discussing Holbein's methods, of what medium he used, we are at present unable to give any decisive answer. It is to be hoped that the experiments now being made on the subject will clear up the difficulty. Looking at this matter from a purely chemical point of view, I naturally understand nothing of the lofty æsthetic reasons for the complicated methods and elaborate mixture of colours employed; but I do know this, that the simpler the methods used the more permanent will be the effects produced by them. It is this purity and simplicity that characterizes Holbein's work. Beginning by laying in the great masses of colour, he obtained his gradations of tone by glazing, over that, pure transparent colours. From a scientific point of view, this method is perfect, as it obtains from each colour its fullest and richest effect, while it does away with the danger of chemical action which attends all complicated mixtures. Therefore, until I see a portrait by a modern painter to be compared with Holbein's Sir Thomas More, I prefer to remain a chemical Philistine, and to hold that his scientific use of colours, which consists in the glazing of transparent colours over opaque ones, and which is marked by extreme simplicity and perfect safety, is the right way to paint.

THE IMPRISONED DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The Paris newspapers publish a notification to the effect that the Cabinet have not yet considered in Council the question of the release of the Duc d'Orléans from Clairvaux. A correspondent, however, has reason to believe that before President Carnot starts on his trip to the South a decree will be published ordering the youthful Pretender to be taken to the frontier, and there set at liberty.

City Notes.

EQUILIBRIUM IN HUNGARIAN FINANCES.

An equilibrium has been almost achieved in the Hungarian Budget for 1890, but the national finances cannot be maintained in that satisfactory condition without a continuance of strict economy. The resources of the country are not so expansive as to permit any freedom to be taken with the expenditure. With few national industries, and a very moderate amount of capital, agriculture is the mainstay of Hungary, and all the uncertainties of the harvest and the remunerative disposal of the spare supplies of food products, necessarily extend to the national finances. Further, population increases very slowly, as a consequence of the economic conditions, while emigration is becoming more systematic. Industrial and commercial enterprise is what the country requires, and, although the State is doing its utmost in that direction, there is great need and scope for further development. At present the burden of taxation weighs very heavily upon the population. Few escape contributing either directly or indirectly. The professional classes especially, and those in receipt of small fixed salaries, find the State and other taxes an exceedingly heavy burden. The National debt entails an annual charge of over £10,000,000, and the total expenditure for 1890 is estimated at £29,651,000. The deficit only amounts to £42,000.

TROUBLES AND TRADE IN AFRICA.

In reporting on the trade of Tripoli, Consul-General Drummond Hay remarks that the rumours of troubles in Wadai and Bournu, which had deterred tradesmen from engaging in commercial enterprise with the interior of Africa, have happily been dispelled, and the upward tendency of prices in ostrich feathers is directing attention towards the renewal of trade with those countries. Caravans are now allowed to pass through the desert without molestation, and should the demand for feathers in Europe still increase, as is hoped, a return to better times may be looked for. The quantity of ivory brought on camels is still insignificant. The demand for British cotton cloths has been maintained, and better results are hoped for in 1890, in consequence of improved intercourse with the interior, and from the probability of more spending power among the natives of this province.

AN EXPERIMENT IN PROFIT-SHARING.

A very interesting experiment in profit-sharing has been inaugurated by Clarke, Nickalls, and Coombs (Limited), but from the criticism to which the directors' scheme was subjected by a number of the shareholders, it is clear that the capitalist's education is not yet complete. The scheme, it is true, is rather a bold one. They have divided 10 per cent. for the past year on the ordinary shares, and the proposal is to divide any balance after 6 per cent. has been paid equally between the ordinary shareholders and the employés of the company. This plan on the basis of last year's accounts would have meant a reduction of 2 per cent. on the dividends, and some of the shareholders could not see the propriety of that arrangement. But as the chairman put it, the present sacrifice of the shareholders will be proof to the workpeople that they have faith in their own schemes, and no doubt, in the end, they will not lose by this arrangement, seeing that the extra care in the use of materials, the discovery of more economical methods of working and diligence with heads and hands in all parts of the factory, such savings will be effected that a very substantial sum should remain to the workpeople after the shareholders have received a satisfactory dividend. In connection with the division scheme a provident fund is to be established, and the men are to be encouraged to have a further interest in the company by the acquisition of its shares. It should be noted that the profit-sharing scheme will not in any way interfere with the right of the workpeople to belong to their trade union.

WOMEN'S PENNY PAPER.
EVERY SATURDAY.
This is the only Paper which is published with the avowed end of directly representing the views of Women. Political, Social, and Religious questions are treated from this standpoint. The need for a Paper of this kind has long been felt, for there is no question of national importance which does not affect the welfare of Women as closely as it affects the welfare of Men. It is intended that "The Women's Penny Paper" shall become a medium for the expression of opinion on all subjects for all women. An interview, with Portrait of Women of the Day.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX MONTHS, 3s. 3d., YEARLY, 6s. 6d.
Order from HELENA B. TEMPLE, *Women's Penny Paper* Office, 86, Strand, London.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
TOWER TEA. HIGHEST AWARD.

FREDK. SPENCER,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
155, FENCHURCH-STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
HANDSOME PROFITS HAVE
RESULTED FROM MY
LAST RECOMMENDATIONS.
ENORMOUS PROFITS ARE
FREQUENTLY MADE BY
DEALING IN STOCK
AND SHARES.
EVERY SPECULATOR AND
INVESTOR SHOULD READ
MY GUIDE FOR SPECULATORS,
POST FREE.

MEUPHROSINE.
THE CELEBRATED
SLEEP AND NERVE TONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY.
NON-NARCOTIC. NON-ALCOHOLIC.
THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY SAFE and Certain Cure for
SLEEPLESSNESS,
NERVOUS COMPLAINTS,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION, SPASMS.
Guaranteed free from opiates or any ingredient whatsoever of an OBJECTIONABLE or INJURIOUS NATURE.
See Official Analytical Report on every Bottle.
The Best Tonic for the Debilitated and Nervous, and only tonic that does not constipate.
A Specific for Feverishness and INFANTILE DISORDERS of the STOMACH during Teething.
THE MEDICINE for BRAIN WORKERS.
Does not disturb the Brain nor depress the Heart.
Pleasant to take, AND ITS SOOTHING EFFECT REMARKABLE.
An invaluable family medicine.—Restores the Impaired constitution to vigour and health.
An Epitome of the Causes and Cure of the above, with numerous Doctors' Reports and Testimonials, sent with every bottle, or post free on application. Price, per 12 oz. bottle, 2s. 9d.; 24 oz., 4s. 6d.; Family size, 33 oz., 11s.; of all Chemists, or carriage paid from
THE MEUPHROSINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
JEFFREY'S SQUARE, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

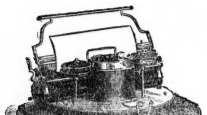
BEALE'S RESTAURANT and ELECTRICAL STATION, HOLLOWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1865. RESIDUE 1890.
Telephone 7,588.
BANQUETING HALL LIGHTED by ELECTRICITY.
BRITISH and FOREIGN CONFECTIONERS.
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS INTERNATIONAL COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION.
MACHINE BAKERY and STORES,
PROVISION and POULTRY STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CONTRACTS MADE for ENTIRE SUPPLIES, including use of
CHINA, PLATE, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c., &c.
DELIVERIES IN LONDON DAILY, and by EARLY TRAINS in the Country.
ADDRESS—BEALE'S RESTAURANT, HOLLOWAY.

GLADIOLI THE BEST COLLECTION GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI EVER OFFERED. GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI THE CHEAPEST COL- GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI LECTION EVER OFFERED GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI VAN VELSEN GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI Bulb Grower, GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI HAARLEM, GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI HOLLAND. GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI will send, after receipt GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI of Cheque or Post-office GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI Order for £1, their GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI SUPERB COLLEC- GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI TION of fine GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI mixed GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI GLADIOLI. GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI all Forms, Sizes, and GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI Half of this Collection GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI for 1s. GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI All Carriage Paid. GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI The surprising flowers GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI in the garden. Magnificent GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI cent beds and borders GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI in the garden. Flowers GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI of three inches across GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI for indoor decoration. GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI Every one should ask GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI for our descriptive GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI Spring Catalogue, GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI Gratis and post-free GLADIOLI
GLADIOLI on application. GLADIOLI

LONDON SEASON, 1890.
DIAMONDS.—WATHERSTON and SON, 18, PALL-MALL EAST.
LONDON SEASON, 1890.
WEDDING PRESENTS.—WATHERSTON and SON, 18, PALL-MALL EAST.
LONDON SEASON, 1890.
SILVER PLATE.—WATHERSTON and SON 18, PALL-MALL EAST, adjoining the National Gallery, London.

The objectionable features of the old style writing machines having been successfully overcome in

THE HAMMOND TYPE WRITER,



It is being adopted by Business Houses generally throughout the United Kingdom, as it has been in America, where it is

RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD.

"THE TIMES" says:—"It possesses undoubted advantages over its rivals," some of which are—work in plain sight and directly in front of the Operator; Perfect and Permanent Alignment; Uniform Impression; Insertion of any Width of Paper; Interchangeable Type, giving 21 different Styles and Languages; Ease of Manipulation; and Great Speed.

SEND FOR "WHAT THE LONDON PRESS SAYS OF THE HAMMOND TYPE WRITER."

THE HAMMOND TYPE WRITER COMPANY,

Head European Offices—50, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED), Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), LONDON, E.C.

April 8, 1890.

The Directors of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED) HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank will be HELD on THURSDAY, the Eighth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve precisely, at their Bank premises, 112, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London.

T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint
FRED. CHURCHWARD, } General
WM. FIDGEON, } Managers.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street, London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square.
DUNDEE OFFICE: 6, Panmure-street.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.
The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 5 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

THE BANK OF AFRICA (LIMITED).
Head office, 113, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Subscribed Capital, £700,000; paid up, £250,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000.
General Manager, JAMES SIMPSON, Port Elizabeth.
Branches: Alwal North, Cape Town, Cradock, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Fauresmith, Harrismith, Winburg, Durban, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria.
The Bank issues drafts, makes telegraphic remittances, buys and collects bills, and conducts all kinds of banking business.
Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. R. G. DAVIS, Secretary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1889).

Fire Premiums	£615,000
Life Premiums	£203,000
Interest	£149,000
Accumulated Funds	£3,581,000

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION. Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurances at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KINGSTREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,698.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and £6 weekly at £10 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.
80,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £285,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
West-End Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office:—64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, S.W.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-STREET, STRAND. Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

Established 1862.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BURGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £95,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £3 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total amount made existent, £1,385,665.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY,
25, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.
Established 1849.
Members' Capital, £1,636,474.
Present Advances, £1,454,548.
Advances made upon Freehold and Leasehold houses, repayable by instalments to suit Borrowers' convenience, or at Interest only.
For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 85 and 86, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

REQUIRED by a popular and wealthy Life Office, a SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE for the S.W. district.—Apply to London Superintendent, care of C. and E. LAYTON, 66, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.		
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 23
LIGURIA	4,668	4,300	May 9
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	May 23
OROTAVA	5,652	7,000	June 6
AUSTRAL	5,524	7,000	June 20

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £28; return tickets £8, 30, and 35 guineas, and £48. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 22, Fall-mall, S.W.

NEW YORK from LONDON.—WILSON HILL LINE of Passenger Steamers sail weekly. Saloon amidships.
EGYPTE, MONCRIEFF, April 12. ELTON HILL, April 25
LYDIAN MONARCH ,, 19 RICHMOND HILL, May 3
Saloon, £9 9s.; Second Class, £6 6s.; Steerage, £3 18s. ALLAN BROS. and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CANADA.—From LONDON DIRECT by the fine large steamers of the ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE, sailing APRIL 17, and FORTNIGHTLY. Second-class, £6 6s.; third-class, £4.—Apply ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.—COOK'S PROGRAMME, with map, now ready, including fares by all routes, and facilities for obtaining accommodation and seats. Through conductor every week. Tours to the Royal Bavarian Palaces, Dolomites, Tyrol, &c.—THOS. COOK AND SON, Ludgate-circus, and of all branch offices.

COME TO CALIFORNIA: or send for Details of Investments in Land or Fruit Farms. The most profitable investment in the world. Read pamphlet (gratis), by F. A. Bicknell, Linda Rosa, California, late of Manchester, from S. N. WILLIAMS, 8, EXCHANGE ARCADE-CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.

POLYTECHNIC INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOLS.—Professional, Technical, Commercial, Civil Service, and Preparatory Sections.
Fees, 1½, 2, and 2½ guineas per term.
Head Master, V. BUTLER SMITH, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)
NEW TERM commences for Boys April 10th; for Girls, April 15th.
Full particulars of the SECRETARY, 309, Regent-street, W.

CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PRINCE OF WALES-ROAD, N.W.
Head Mistress, Miss ALICE ELLIOTT.
The School will REOPEN on THURSDAY, April 17, after the Easter holidays. The next Term will commence on Monday, 5th May, 1890. In connection with this School there are Scholarships given by the Brewers' and Clothworkers' Companies to the value of £225 per annum. Term fee £1 14s. or £2 8s. according to age. Application to be made to the Secretary at the School.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, 8, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C., and 102, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.—STACKPOOL E. OTHILL, FLORENCE E. OTHILL, and others, Consulting Phrenologists and competent staff, can be consulted daily from 10 to 8. Fees from £2 2s. to £1. Written testimonials can be inspected. Lectures every Wednesday, 102, Brompton-road. Free.

NOW READY.
NOCTURNAL LONDON. By a late Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, &c.
Demy 8vo, 310 pages in Paper Boards.
PRICE—2s. NET.
Published for the Author by
S. H. STANESBY,
180, Brompton-road, London.

LIGHT:
A Journal of Psychical, Occult, and Mystical Research. The Medium of communication between students of the Occult, and especially of the Higher Spiritualism. Edited by C. MAUD. (OKONY.) Office, 2, Duke-street, Specimen copy 2½d., post free.)—2, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE LENDING LIBRARY OF THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY is NOW OPEN. This Library contains a choice collection of Mystic, Occult, and Theosophical Works. Terms very moderate. Send stamped addressed envelope for terms and catalogue, address—Librarian, T.P.S., 7, Duke-street, Strand, W.C.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the official and sole responsible medium for Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Price 3d.; secure in plain envelope, 4½d.—Editor, 60, Leadenhall-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

R. ANDERSON and Co., British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Advertisement Agents and Contractors,
City Office: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.
West-end Offices: 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, S.W.
GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and all information free of charge. Orders received. Offices are connected by private telephone.

SUN LIFE OFFICE

FOR OLD AGE ASSURANCES
PAYABLE IN LIFETIME OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

NEW DOUBLE OPTION PROSPECTUSES NOW READY.

Applications should be made without delay (as the BOOKS CLOSE FINALLY for this Bonus at MIDSUMMER), to the Actuaries, SUN LIFE OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says:—
"An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
Established 1828.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says:—
"The Flesh and Bone forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

FAILING VISION.

For one pair of eyes which fail from old age, a dozen are worn out by the use of improper spectacles. This is the result of wearing spectacles which are made by the gross, and so cannot, as a rule, suit any person's requirements accurately.
Mr. BROWNING'S system of suiting the sight is to carefully test the eyes without the use of atropine or belladonna, and then have a pair of spectacles or folders made specially, under his own supervision, for each person who applies to him, the lenses being worked to suit all peculiarities of vision and the frames made to fit the features.—JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician (Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Eighth Edition), may be consulted free of charge in all cases of failing vision, at 63, STRAND, LONDON.

SHORTHAND.

Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, noblemen's secretaries acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 82.
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for APRIL, containing "THE BURNT MILLION," by JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," &c., &c. Chapt. 39-43.—"NATURE AT NIGHT."—"MORE CIRCUIT NOTES."—"A SET OF CHESSMEN."—"AN ENCAVATOR'S EXTRACTS."—"ESTICUFFS IN FICTION."—"SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE," and "MARIE."

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

THE
PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THURSDAY, April 3,
PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

CONTAINS:
PORTRAITS OF
SIR CHARLES AND LADY HALLÉ.
SHAVED AND SHAMPOOED BY A LADY BARBER. (Illustrated.)
A DAY WITH THE LONDON BARMAIDS. (Illustrated.)
SENDING-IN DAY AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (Illustrated.)
MR. RUSKIN AT HOME. (Illustrated.)
THE VAGRANT'S DOG. By J. YATES CARRINGTON.
A VISIT TO MRS. JOPLING'S ART SCHOOL. (Illustrated.)
AMONG THE HAARLEM HYACINTHS.
CONCERNING A BAG OF WHELKS: A Story. With Sketches by Mr. HUGH THOMSON.
MRS. KENDAL ON GOOD DRESSING.
THE NEW BATTLE OF BALLARAT. By Our Special Correspondent in South Africa.
AN EAST-END UNIVERSITY. (Illustrated.)
PRIVATE VIEWS IN THE ARTISTS' STUDIOS. (With Portraits.)

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS, AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Bilious and
Nervous Disorders.
For Indigestion in all its forms.
For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
For Sick Headache.
For Giddiness.
For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
For Costiveness and Scurvy.
For Blotches on the Skin.
Is the Finest Medicine in the World.
Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
Are Adapted for Old and Young.
Are Recommended by Medical Men.
Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
Are Unrivalled for Fulness and Swelling after Meals.
For Disturbed Sleep and Frighful Dreams.
Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
Have Given Relief in 20 minutes.
Have Saved the Lives of Thousands.
Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all Ages.
Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.
Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. HELENS, LANCASHIRE,
And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.
Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These purifying Pills give potency to the nervous system, the source of all vital movements, which presides over every action, maintaining the growth and well-being of the body. Over-work, over-estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the whole will fail. These Pills accomplish that end. They are most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, palpitation, sick headaches and costiveness.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent at this sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 13 or 33 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

MASSAGE.—Skilled Masseurs supplied by the hour to gentlemen at their own residences.
THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION, 57, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.
President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.
Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.
Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £50,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first section of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM H. GRANT, Secretary.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, VINCENT-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.
THE COMMITTEE Urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to carry out the much needed improvement of Rebuilding the Hospital. £15,000 is required for this object. Donations towards this fund and annual subscriptions are earnestly solicited.
F. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Superintendent, Warrington Lodge Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.

TRAINED MALE NURSES, for Medical, Surgical, and Mental Cases sent to all parts on short notice. Terms from one to four guineas per week, according to the severity of the case and the experience of the nurse. Trained Attendants for Invalids. Skilled Masseurs (Medical Rubbers) sent out by week or hour.—The HAMILTON ASSOCIATION for providing Trained Male Nurses, 57, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. Its only Key is an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 89, St. Bride-street, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 52, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.
PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS for HIRE, from a guinea per month.
PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.—These Pianos have a world-wide reputation, and are known for their great durability and perfect artistic qualities. Cottage, Oblique, and Grand Pianos for Sale or Hire. Price lists free.—170, New Bond-street, London, W.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the elite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 58, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

MANDOLINE, MANDOLA, &c.—Superior LESSONS given by Professor KAHNE, de PARIS, 12, Great Castle-street, Regent-street. Newest and best Method. Engagements for Matinée and evening Concerts.

SPECTACLES.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA's, with finest Brazilian pebbles, or the purest glass, carefully adapted to any sight, a register of which is kept for future reference.
Negretti and Zambra make a specialty of Spectacles for Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Fishing, Riding, and Shooting.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA, 38, HOLBORN-VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—38, Cornhill; 122, Regent-street;
Photographic Studio:—Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Telephone, No. 6,383.
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

ARMY AND NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

KEATING'S POWDER.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 5s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6
Beyond 3 Lines, 6d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words. These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

SITUATIONS.

AS COACHMAN or Stud Groom, or both combined. Thoroughly experienced, light weight, single. Knows Town well. 25. Married, good rider and driver, excellent reference.—JEEKER, Bristol-street, Malmesbury, Wilts.

FRENCH MAN COOK.—A Middle-aged, thoroughly competent cook wishes a situation, either in England or in America. High references.—Address, 20, Mecairie, Chiteau Gontier, France.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Oratory).—Prof. GOWER, M.A. (Member of the University Senate), gives INSTRUCTION for acquiring fluency in the expression of ideas and effective delivery.—26, OXFORD-MANSION, REGENT-CIRCUS, W.

ELOCUTION.—All Styles—Dramatic, for Senatorial, Legal, Social. Voice-production. Thought-expression. Gesture by EDWIN DREW, *Elocutionist* Office, 124, Gower-street.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

GOOD HOLIDAY QUARTERS.—PENSION DU LAC, GUNTEN, LAKE OF THUN, Switzerland. Twenty-four hours from London, &c.—Gentlemen (any age) can have lessons in the above. Prospectus one stamp.—SYER and Co., 48, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

DAFFODILS, PRIMROSES, MOSS, and GOLD.—Choice decorations from 4s.—E. Treviddo Well, Liskeard, Cornwall.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Brick-a-brac, Lots, and Exclusive Sales each week. Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 2s. Stamps sent on approval.—W. PALMER, 224, Strand, London. My only address.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING Write for list. Guide, 259 pages (3 stamps). "How to Commence, from £20 to £1,000."—TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO. (Ltd.), 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR MECHANICS, Carpentry, Cabinetwork, Carving, Turning, French Polishing, &c.—Gentlemen (any age) can have lessons in the above. Prospectus one stamp.—SYER and Co., 48, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

DAFFODILS, PRIMROSES, MOSS, and GOLD.—Choice decorations from 4s.—E. Treviddo Well, Liskeard, Cornwall.

ALKARAM.

BAYSWATER, *October* 22, 1885.—DEAR SIR,—Last Sunday I was attacked by violent INFLUENZA; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important concert engagement to-night, but was advised to try your "Alkaram," which I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared, leaving my voice "clear as a bell."—Faithfully yours, VICTOR ROMILLY.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1890.